HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1910.

VOL XV NO- 71— BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 24 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
26 Mar.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,436
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 „	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	DELTA ..	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,018
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10 940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MANGOLA ‡	16 504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585

‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
24th Mar	MANDALA ...	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS. CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
29th „	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st „	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
20thMar	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
24th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
28th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
30th „	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa
31st „	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and (usually) Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6570	10 Mar.	25 Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru ..	4614	16 „	26 „
xTokushima M.	5976	22 „	24 „
Hankow Maru ..	4104	29 „	1 April
Moji Maru ..	3757	24 „	6 „
Sado Maru ..	5893	31 „	11 „
Akita Maru ..	3917	4 April	16 „

x For Karachi

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru ..	11th Mar.	20th Mar.
Shiraha Maru ..	19th „	31st „
Heinan Maru ..	26th „	31st „
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th „	7th April
Shunko Maru ..	10th April.	20th „
Sumatra Maru..	22nd „	3rd May

For Particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams:
"SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 356.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

486-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22172.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—

NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gangoo St. KARACHI.

Modern India's Products

FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI

'CASTLE' BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD, DUSTLESS, WATERPROOF, WEAR-RESISTING

—:o:—

GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI

FIREBRICKS

have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.

SPECIALISED FIREBRICKS
for
OIL-FIRED LOCO, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,

Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI

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BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.

—:o:—

STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.

Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co.. Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 20418.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,533
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500
Rs. 3,000
IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
for **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000)
payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jahangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED after Easter, elderly responsible CLERK, pay 90. Apply in own writing with recent testimonials, Box No. 1944 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R139

WANTED—2 Electrical SUPERVISORS salary Rs. 200-250 and 8 Electricians salary Rs. 70-80. Men with previous experience of A. C. 3 Phase system need only apply. Free quarters provided. Apply to Box No. 1945 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R141

WANTED—An energetic retired SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Office and propaganda work connected with the proposed PROVINCIAL BABY AND NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK ASSOCIATION, Bombay. Apply with testimonials stating terms to the Honorary Provincial Secretaries, Servants of India Society, Girgaon, Bombay.
A 28303

WANTED—For a charitable dispensary a Gujarati speaking M. B. B. S., or L. M. & S. Hours of work about 7-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Private practice will not be allowed. Apply, stating age, experience easte, qualifications and salary expected, with testimonials, to SECRETARY, Social Service League, P. O. Box 36, Mombasa, Kenya Protectorate.
A 28312

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once por V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street. Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A partner to invest Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 for the expansion of a well-established book-selling and book-publishing concern. For particulars please apply to Box No. 1924 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
F R87

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3679

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 1, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Dentistry and Ayurvedic, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rates. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. PRINCIPAL, Meerut.
M R1395

MEDICAL.

SIDDHA GULIKA—A Sovereign remedy for Malaria and all periodical fevers. Roots out the malady and restores the body to perfect health. Price Rs. 1 1/2 for 6 pills sufficient for a complete cure. Apply to V. M. SADANANDAN, Aryavaidyan, Mankane, Chalapuram, MALABAR.
N 28311

CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS—An unfailing specific for Impertence, general debility and all diseases having its seat in the generative organs, Chronic gonorrhoea, bladder complaints, stricture, etc. Guaranteed harmless. No diet restrictions. Price Rs. 3-8 per tin of 30 Pills.
N 28310

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Superintendent of Gardens on a salary of not more than Rs. 500—50—700 per mensem with free quarters and conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Candidates applying for the post must either be horticultural experts or possess recognised veterinary qualifications. It is probable that more weight will be attached in making the selection to the former than to the latter qualifications.

Applications stating age, general and professional educational qualifications, actual administrative experience in the management of public gardens, parks, zoo, etc., should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and should reach him not later than 30th April, 1927.

The successful candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the Leave Rules and Provident Fund Rules applicable to Municipal servants for the time being in force.

Any attempt on the part of any applicant for the post to influence any officer or councillor of the Corporation will be considered a disqualification.

Employees in Bombay Municipal Service, having the necessary qualifications, are not debarred from applying for the post but such applications should be made through the Head of their respective departments.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16th March, 1927. 28319

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on FRIDAY, the 1st April 1927, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Appointment of President of the Corporation for the year 1927-28.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE:—

2. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

3. Forwarding for information certain correspondence regarding an irregularity in the method of working up the accounts in the Chief Accountant's Office.

4. Recommending sanction to a portion of land at the back of the Municipal bungalows at Koli Kalyan being acquired for locating a store yard.

5. Recommending approval to the revised estimates for Mahim Development Scheme No. 1, Mahim Station Road Scheme.

6. Recommending approval to the terms of settlement arranged in respect of the acquisition of a property at Mahim.

7. Recommending approval to Dr. P. T. Patel being allowed, as an experimental measure for one year only, general consulting practice in the diseases which come within the scope of his duties as the Superintendent of Infectious Diseases Hospital and Honorary Physician at the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

8. Recommending sanction to the College Gymkhana fees collected from the students of the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College being handed over to the President of the Gymkhana Committee.

9. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 2,075 being made to meet the cost of constructing a waiting-room at the Arthur Road Hospital.

10. Forwarding for information Progress reports of the Special Engineer, Tansa Completion Works.

11. Recommending sanction to a halalkhore woman being allowed to continue to stay in the room occupied by a halalkhore in the semi-permanent sheds at DeLisle Road free of cost.

12. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding a reduction in the present rate of Wheel Tax, the President, Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association and others be informed that their request cannot be complied with.

13. Recommending approval to the investments in the Net Premia Fund as are required to be transferred being transferred to Sinking Fund Account as suggested by the Government of Bombay with a view to reducing the deficit in the Sinking Fund Investment Account.

14. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,25,242 being made to meet the Port Trust's claim for rebate on account of the upkeep and lighting of roads at Cotton Depot, Mazagon.

15. Submitting for confirmation a rule regarding the superannuation of Municipal servants in ministerial appointments.

16. Recommending sanction to the pay of the post of Deputy Assessor being fixed at Rs. 400—40—600 when the holder of the post does not possess accounts qualifications.

17. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case, sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

18. Schools Committee's letter—Submitting a list of Outstanding Reports.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER:—

19. Regarding delay caused in submitting reports to the Corporation asked for by them.

20. Requesting sanction to a gratuity not exceeding Rs. 134-4-0 being paid to a retired Mukadam in the Buildings Branch in addition to his Provident Fund Account.

21. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water-supplies.

22. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City

23. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of mosquitoes in the City detected during the month of February 1927.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS.

24. Forwarding a report of the Industrial Housing Scheme by the Special Advisory Committee.

25. Forwarding a Press Note regarding the reduction in the rents for rooms in the Development Department Chawls at Naigaum and Worli.

26. Appointing Mr. D. Healy to be a member of the Corporation.

27. Forwarding copy of the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Development Department for and to the end of the year 1925-26.

28. Letter from Mr. H. J. Davis, Joint Honorary Secretary, Helpless Beggars Relief Committee—Forwarding a report of the Committee for the year 1926.

29. Letter from Mr. P. A. Kelly, C.I.E. —Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

30. Letter from Dr. J. V. Vora—Requesting on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. V.J. Patel that he may be granted leave of absence from the Corporation meetings up to the end of June 1927.

31. Letter from Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai —Requesting on behalf of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta that he may be granted leave of absence from the Corporation meetings upto the end of June 1927.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY:—

32—35. Reporting that (32) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has ceased to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee (33) Mr. B. T. Desai and Mr. Virchand P. Shah have ceased to be members of the Tramways and Telephone Committee. (34) Mr. Mia Mahomed H. J. M. Chotani has ceased to be a member of the Drainage Committee and (35) owing to the death of Mr. Gulabchand Devchand and the resignation of Mr. P. A. Kelly vacancies have occurred in certain Committees.

36—38. Submitting (36) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation, (37) a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received and (38) a return showing the attendance of Councillors at meetings of the Corporation, of the Standing Committee and of other Committees and Sub-Committees and the changes that have taken place in the constitution of the Corporation and the Standing Committee during the year ending 31st March 1927.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS:—

39. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For informing the Schools Committee of the Corporation's opinion that they should send only important excerpts from their proceedings for the information of the Corporation.

40. From Dr. N.D. Savarkar, seconded by Dr. M. B. Velkar—For resolving that the name of Crawford Market should be changed into "Dadabhai Nowroji Market."

41. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the uneven condition of Lady Jamshedji Road between Dadar Road and Tilak Bridge.

42. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For appointing Mr. Balubhai T. Desai to be a member of the Tramways and Telephone Committee.

43—44. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas— For expressing opinion that (43) the working of the City Improvement Trust should be transferred to the Municipal Corporation and (44) copies of plans should no longer be circulated to Councillors but plans in original should be placed on the Table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION:—

45. Regarding the preparation of plans and estimates and a specification for the Vaiterna Scheme for increasing the water supply to the City.

46. Regarding the question of fares to be levied by the Tramways Company.

47. Regarding revised rules for making appointments of Municipal Officers vesting in the Corporation.

48. Regarding the draft amendments of certain sections of the Municipal Act for enabling the Corporation to invest money in schemes for the construction of milch-cattle stables and a sanatorium for cases of tuberculosis outside the City limits.

49. Regarding a proposal to amend the Municipal Act so as to insert a new section with a view to authorize expenditure on works outside the Municipal limits.

50. Regarding certain proposals in connection with the treatment of patients in the Municipal Maternity Homes and Dispensaries for women.

51. Regarding certain suggestions in connection with the question of standardization of weights and measures.

52. Regarding the views of the Corporation on the report submitted by Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., on measures for the prevention of professional beggary in the City.

53. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees of the Corporation.

54. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding proceedings of the Committee's meetings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1927.
28321

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on G. I. P. Railway's authorised form (price of form one Rupee per copy) at his Office at Manmad by post under registered cover up to 12 hours on 6th of April, 1927, for purchase of about 100 ton W. I. & M. S. Scrap lying at Manmad Girderworks.

No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender. For details apply to A. E. Mould, Bridge Engineer, G. I. P. Ry. Manmad.

A. E. MOULD,
Bridge Engineer.
Manmad, 21st Mar. 1927. 28323

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1927, at 4 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1926;
(2) To declare a Dividend;
(3) To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election;
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration;
(5) To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY, 24th March to WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. EDWIN JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1927.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be payable on and after THURSDAY, the 7th April, 1927.
28313

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "HELNAN MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd of March from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of 80 pairs of bullocks of 12-2 hands and upwards will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 31st March, 1927.

The successful tenderer will have to complete his tender within two months from the date of acceptance of the same, and under no circumstances will any extension of time be granted.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. They should be superscribed "Tender for Bullocks".

The names of all contracting parties should be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be supplied on payment of Rupee one only to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Deptt.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 23rd March 1927.
28322

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO 2857 of 1925.

Dr. NILKANTH A. PURANDARE ... Plaintiff.
Versus
Bai SUMATIBAI, widow of Kakubhai Ranchhoddas & Ors. ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of September, 1926. the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Free-hold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 354 8/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 296, New No. 2010, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 5/7491 and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 6518, Street No. 73.75 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Nathu Mulji, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Dinanath Gangadhar Shroff but now to Keshrinath Dinanath Shroff and on or towards the West by Girgaum Back Road, Cadastral Survey No. 2882, Bhuleshwar Division.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Manilal Kher and Sequeira, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28245

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the properties and credits of MAHOMEDALLY DAWOODJI HASANJI, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business till his death in Hardware at C. P. Tank Road outside the Fort ... Deceased.

(1.) BAI KURSUMBAI widow of Mahomedally Dawoodji Hasanji (2) BAI HUSSENABAI and (3) BAI AMINABAI daughters of the said deceased Mahomedally Dawoodji Hasanji Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants the first and third of Sidhpoor, temporarily residing at C. P. Tank Road in Bombay, outside the Fort and the second of Bombay residing at C. P. Tank Road outside the Fort ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit for the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 8th day of March, 1927.

Messrs. SHAH & CHINUBHAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
28325

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AMUSEMENTS.

7 REELS

FELIX FANS THE FLAMES — PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AN ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.

"ABU HASSAN" or "THE SLEEPER AWAKENED"

A MUSICAL COMEDY IN THREE ACTS.
(Written and Presented by Harindranath Chattopadhyaya.)
At The

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

FRIDAY, 25th March at 6 p.m.
SATURDAY, 26th March at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 27th March at 6 p.m.
MONDAY, 28th March at 6 p.m.

A Gorgeous Play of Colour, Song and Dance. An exquisite drama which will pass into memory.

Rates:—Rs. 5 to Re. 1 Exclusive of Tax.
Booking at S. Rose & Co. Ltd.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, and 9-45 p.m.

"IF WINTER COMES"

featuring PERCY MARMONT.

A page from life that will live for ever.

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, Mar. 15

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 18th to 21ts. Mar.	31861	41506	—9644
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 21st. Mar.	2036667	2396329	—359662
SHIPMENTS. 18th to 21st. Mar			
United Kingdom	200	..	+ 200
Continent ..	9665	3951	+ 5714
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	34688		+ 34688
Total.	44553	3951	+ 40602
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 21st. Mar.			
United Kingdom	4494	29829	—25335
Continent ..	204641	324510	—119369
China ..	137041	219215	—82174
Japan .	872505	882965	—10460
Coast Ports ..	9542	18537	—89.5
U.S.A. ..	201	1350	—1149
Total.	1228424	1450522	—263292
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR. Europe ..			
China, Japan & Coast Ports..	43100	93785	—50685

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 11th Mar. 1927.	1926.
Madras	4436	2941
Bombay	15107	28117
Scind	2715	6323
Bengal	875	1566
U. P.	2187	845
Punjab	21403	33661
C. P.	7830	9357
Berar	16905	18393
N. W. F. Province @ ..	..	..
Ajmer/Merwara	2365	1350
Jodhpur State	41	..
Alipura State@	..	..
Rajupipla State ..	2090	1208
Jaipur State	733	495
	76687	104256

	1st Sept. to 11th Mar. 1926-97	1925-26
Madras	74037	100119
Bombay	383857*	504253
Sind	91011	134931
Bengal	10833	13352
U. P.	172296	191117
Punjab	549706*	920453*
C. P.	307907*	318961
Berar	679992*	509915
N. W. F. Province @ ..	578	1739
AjmerMerwar	25161	52474
Burma a	37752	63772
Jodhpur State	1711	
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	10125	17113
Jaipur State	5246	10321
Amreli Dist.(Baroda State)(II)	7668	
	2356160	2837620

* Adjusted.
@ to 25th Feb.(II) to 19th Feb.

INDIAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD.

22nd March, 1927.

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending 12th Mar. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	2134	1574.
Bombay x	84332	95575.
Karachi	26286	46514
Madras	3181	1551
Rangoon	2162(a)	1277
Tuticorin	614	...
	118739	146491

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 12th Mar. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	538	
Bombay x..	84745	70730
Karachi	43344	74351
Madras		101
Rangoon	1215	834
Tuticorin		...
	129842	146016

RECEIPTS.

	1st Sept. to 12th Mar. 1926-27.	1925-26
Calcutta	53346	38119
Bombay x	1953264	2289355
Karachi	550403	892173
Madras	53512	58546
Rangoon	21633 (a)	14968
Tuticorin	8710	10183
	2640870	3303284

EXPORTS.

	1st Sept. to 12th Mar. 1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	11257	13484
Bombay x	1154160	1433993
Karachi	597505	606769
Madras	19118	47297
Rangoon	37498	49991
Tuticorin	10422	43355
	1629960	2194829

(a) to 25th Mar. x Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 21st Mar. 1927.	1926.
	1811	5270
	1st Sept. to 21st Mar. 1926-27.	1925-26.
	33610	65517

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 8th Mar. 1927.	1926.
United Kingdom		13228
Continent		7231
China		10448
Japan		16079
Bombay (a)	733	3315
U. S. A. ..		200
	733	50501

	1st Sept. to 8th Mar. *1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	19617	44172
Continent	166109	239653
China	61614	85354
Japan	130217	244811
Bombay (a) ..	32424	61522
U. S. A.	3226	4625
	413207	680137

x Adjusted.
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMED IN MILLS.

Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act) Bales of 400 lbs.

	January. 1927	1926
Bombay	66207	82671
Rest of British India	96094	91538
Total	162211	174209

	1st Sept. to 31st January. 1926-27	1925-26
Bombay	352307	169882
Rest of British India	452607	446221
Total	805604	616103

India Cotton consume in Mills in Indian States during January 1927 Hyderabad 1449 bales, Indore State 5546 bales, Baroda State 4596 bales and Mysore State 3836 bales 15421 bales.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW,

Bombay, Mar. 23.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee in their weekly Bullion report state:—

Silver market shows a net advance of 7 annas. The market in the middle of the week was firm on steadier Shanghai Exchange coupled with covering by shorts. Later, the quotations have eased on lower Shanghai and in absence of sufficient buying at the higher rates. The highest price for the first settlement touched during the week was Rs. 58-11-0 on the 21st instant and the lowest Rs. 57-2 0 on the 17th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1-4.

T.T. Shanghai on London is 0 7/16 higher than the last week. The highest rate for T.T. Shanghai on London was 2-6 1/8 on the 21st instant and the lowest 2-5 5/16 on the 16th instnt. The Cantonese have now captured Shanghai, a general strike is in progress and disorder prevails.

The London price is 0 9/16 d higher. The firmuess was due to India buying whereas China has both bought and sold.

The New York Silver price is 55 1/2 cents i.e.1½ cent. above last week. The highest rate was 55 1/2 cents on the 21st instant and the lowest 54 1/4 cents on the 15th instant.

The prices for Gold are about unchanged, yesterday's quotations being Rs. 21-5-0 for ready and the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 for the second settlement. The London price remains almost unchanged at £4-4 11½.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, March 22.

Messrs. Langely and Co. in their weekly report recommend purchases of American and Indian Cotton in all easy markets on expectations of a consumption figure of 16/1/2 to 17 million Bales of American Cotton. The report reads as under:—

AMERICANS.

New York Futures closed yesterday with values for May and July Contracts higher over the week by 44 and 48 points respectively.

Practically all the advance is the result of the Final Ginning Report of 17,688,000 bales issued by the U. S. Bureau yesterday. The strength of the market following the publication of the figure, would indicate that Fossick's ginning estimate of 18,021,000 bales was generally expected to be confirmed by Government. In view of the disappointing ginning reports in December and January, it became fairly evident that the Government on December 1st had materially over-estimated the crop, and in order to form an opinion as to the final ginning returns we made a thorough comparison with ginnings for previous years, which we cosidered of sufficient interest to publish. Our first Circular in this connection was issued on December 27th in which we showed ginning percentages to December 12th and quantities ginned from 12th December to Final Report in March for the past 25 years. Our second Circular was issued on January 22nd following the publication of Fossick's estimate of 16,539,000 bales ginned upto 15th January. It was in this Circular that we gave our estimate of 17,700,000 bales which has turned out to be within 12,000 bales of the Final Report.

With the supply question now fairly definitely settled, the future of the market will depend upon demand and New Crop developments. So far as demand is concerned we think in view of the marked increase in takings from India and the Far East, a conservative estimate of the world's consumption may be taken at 16-1/2 millions, with a possibility of 17,000,000 bales. A consumption of 16 1/2 millions would mean an increase over last season of about 1-1/4 millions, a fure which, we think, will more likely than not be realised.

Looking to supply and demand, there appears to us very litttle chance of any decline from present levels except temporary reactions and we continue to favour the constructive side of the market.

BOMBAY.

Contract values are approximately Rs. 8/ higher over the week.

The uncertainty of Americans coupled with our disparity, has checked any volume of export business and trading generally has been of an uninteresting nature.

A considerable portion of the "long" interest on account of option dealers was liquidated in the decline to 286/, and there has been considerably less activity from this quarter during the last few days.

Tenders against the Oomra March Contract have so far been comparatively light owing to the remunerative premiums which have been realised on the spot. So far, liquidation of March Oomra has not been considerable and the Contract which is largely in the hands of Shippers, continues to rule relatively firm.

We continue to advise purchases in all easy markets.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th March 1927:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	18,77,62,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,43,18,000
Total Rs.	23,88,80,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,64,77,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,27,70,000
Bills Discounted	1,74,11,000
Bank Premises	55,82,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,94,22,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Share, Debentures, Properties, etc.	11,72,18,000
Total Rs.	23,88,80,000

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Linseed May Open	10	9	9
Highest	10	10	9
Closed	10	10	9
Volkart Bros. bought.			
Wheat May Open	7	10	0
Highest	7	10	9
Closed	7	10	9

WHEAT SEPTEMBER.

Wheat September Open	7	12	9
Highest	7	12	9
Closed	7	12	9
Jobbers buying.			

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Mar. 23.

The Linseed market opened quiet but improved in the later trading on local operators buying. The Wheat market ruled steady with an improved enquiry.

Linseed May	10	10	9
Wheat May	7	10	9
Wheat Sept.	7	12	9

Bombay, Mar. 23.

The following are the closing rates of wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs. as. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 9 0
Linseed Brown Small	9 14 0
Rapeseed Gujarath	11 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11 0 0
Castorseed Bold	10 6 0
Castorseed Small	10 14 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	12 14 0
Groundnutseeds Madras Khandesh.	
Tilseed Boldd 85/15	17 8 0
Tilseed Small	17 4 0
Cottonseed	4 8 0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8 15 0
Wheat Karachi/Bungla	8 4 0
Wheat Pissi Seoni (70/30)	8 1 0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 23.

Following a drop of 1/4d, in Spot and 5/16d in forward quotations in London quotations our market opened for Fagan at 57/13 and Chaitra at Rs. 57/14 and ruled firm on better demand for spot. There was good business being done at a priminum of 2 as over Fagan quotations. This steadiness reflected on forward contracts which ruled firm and prices improved. It is rumoured that Banks are likely to take delivery and some important amount is to be sent to interior which caused a premimum in prices, which goes to prove that schorts in Fagan contracts will be left in a precarious state. The closing prices remained as under:—

Spot Silver	58	4	0
Fagan Delivery	58	2	0
Chaitra Delivery	58	4	0
Vaishak Delivery	58	5	0

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Week ending 19th March 1927, in thousand Unit.

Bombay, March 22.

The following statistics of American Cotton are issued by Messrs. Patel Bros., showing decrease of 1,34,000 Bales in visible supply during the week against 1,45,000 Bales last year same week:—

	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Brought into Sight ..	254	16,417	14,123
Receipts at U. S. Ports	232	11,344	8,412
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain ..	73	2,080	1,871
To Continent ..	155	4,647	5,460
To Japan, Canada, etc.	73	1,360	1,083
Total ..	301	8,087	6,414
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton ..	391	12,194	11,223
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds) ..	74	1,996	2,182
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports ..		2,616	1,204
Stocks at American Interior Towns ..		1,097	1,755
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent ..		2,818	1,545
Total ..		6,531	4,504
Last week ..		6,665	4,649
Difference on week ..		134	145
Stocks of Cotton in Great Britain.			
All kinds ..		1,491	998
Exports of American Cotton to India ..		23,500	700
Total shipped so far this season ..		1,64,400	1,40,900

ALL-BANDRA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Mar. 22.

The opening matches of the Tournament were played this morning on the Trio Club and the Railway Tennis Courts with the following results:—

Handicap Singles: S. H. Periera (—20) beat S. N. Merchant (plus 0) 33-21; 33-30, S. Hotto (plus 10) beat S. Henricks (plus 8) 33-28, 33-25.

The scores in these games are based on the American system of recording.

The third game of Gents Doubles resulted in an easy will for G. M. Rose and A. C. Nereira over G. Dias and E. Fernandes 6-0; 6-2.

SAILOR S ARRESTED AS SMUGGLERS

CALCUTTA, March 23.

The C. I. D. have arrested two Norwegenian sailors on charge of being in possession of a revolver and 22 cartridges without license. It is reported the sailors came on shore from the S. S. Reids lying at the Calcutta moorings and were shadowed by the C. I. D.—Free Press.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 23, 1927.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day —

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£103.10.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£81.15.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 7. 6
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 108.10. 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0. 8. 3
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.14.3
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 6.12.6
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£109.0.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£100.0.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£96.15.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.15.6
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19.15.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.9
Cunard Steam Ship Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£0.19.0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6.7.6
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£ 14.5.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£112.0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£68.15.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£91.5.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£59.15.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£ 102.0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£ 99.0.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.15.6
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3.2.6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.18.0
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£48.5.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£4.17.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£10.0.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£81.0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.15.9
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£194.0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£86.15.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£95.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£100	£100	£98.0.0
War Loan 5% (192947)	£100	£100	£102.0.0

Remarks.—Market—dull. Southern Punjab Ordy. Stock X D 29/.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Stock & Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 21-3-27.

	Name	Face Value.	Latest. Prices.
1.	Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	£. 1 0 0	1 3 6
2.	4½% India Loan 1950/55	100 0 0	91 5 0
3.	African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	1 0 0	1 9 3
4.	Anglo Dutch Plants of Java.	1 0 0	2 11 0
5.	Attock Oil.	1 0 0	1 2 0
6.	Associated Portland Cement	1 0 0	0 18 0
7.	Bengal Iron Ord.	1 0 0	0 14 6
8.	Burma Copn.	Rs. 10 0 0	0 14 1¼
9.	British American Tobacco.	£ 1 0 0	5 1 0
10.	Courtaulds Ord.	1 0 0	5 7 6
11.	Calico Printers	1 0 0	1 7 9
12.	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	0 6 8	1 9 3
13.	Anglo Persian Oil Co.	1 0 0	5 0 0
14.	English Elec. Co., Ord.	1 0 0	0 10 0
15.	Fine Spinners Ord.	1 0 0	2 5 9
16.	General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 0 0	1 10 9
17.	Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 7 6
18.	Siemens Bros.	1 0 0	1 7 3
19.	Central Provinces Manganese.	1 0 0	6 19 6
20.	Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 11 3
21.	Malayalam Plantations Ord.	1 0 0	2 1 6
22.	British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8 0	0 7 6
23.	Rubber Plantations Investment Trust Ord.	1 0 0	2 4 9
24.	Soudan Plantations.	1 0 0	4 18 9
25.	Vickers Ord.	0 6 8	0 8 6
26.	Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).	0 5 0	0 12 6
27.	Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 2 3

Remarks.—Government Securities—Steady but little doing. General Securities.—Dull and uninteresting.. Oil shares.—Weak.

R

EMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

	Remittances during the week ending the 19th March 1927.	Total remittances from 1st April 1926 to 19th March 1927.
Sterling purchased in India ...	790,000	2,115,000
Sterling taken over in London ...	...	...
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury ...	...	(a) 23,425,000
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury ...	...	...
Council Bills ...	...	...
Total	790,000	25,540,000

(a) Of this amount £1,425,000 represents remittance to meet sales of sterling.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 23.

Ready prices have improved by about an Anna or two per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

Our Forward Market has also ruled steady today by evidencing a rise of about a Pence per cwt. in April Shipment Prices for Java Sugar. Java New Crop Prices have also registered a rise of about 2d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March sh 17/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. April sh 17/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept. sh 17/ per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 17/3 per cwt per cwt.
Jamnagar C. I. F. Shipt. March sh 17/8
Shipt. April sh 17/10 per cwt FBH.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/12 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March sh 17/2 per cwt FBH.
Tone :—Steady.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 22.

May	13.95—.26
July	14.15—.25
October	14.30—.27
December	14.47—.26
January	14.46—.27
Middling Spot	14.15—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 22.

May	13.97—.27
July	14.12—.26
Middling Spot	14.00—.25

NEW YORK.

New York Mar. 22.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	14.20
July	14.39
October	14.54

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	14.17
July	14.35
October	14.50

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

May	14.22
July	14.35

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Mar. 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	45,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	53,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 22.

March	7.38—.08
April	7.42—.08
May	7.51—.07
June	7.56—.07
July	7.65—.07
August	7.68—.07
September	7.71—.07
October	7.74—.07
November	7.76—.07
December	7 79—.06
January	7.82—.06
February	7.84—.06
March	7.87 -.07
Middling Spot	7.73+.17

SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 22.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	700
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 22.

Scinde Good	5.85+.20
Scinde Fully Good	6.05+.20
Scinde Fine	6.25+.20
Bengal Good	5.95+.20
Bengal Fully Good	6.15+.20
Bengal Fine	6.35+.20
Oomra Good	6.35+.20
Oomra Fully Good	6.60+.20
Oomra Fine	6.85+.20
Broach Good	6.30+.20
Broach Fully Good	6.60+.20
Broach Fine	6.90+.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 22.

March	13.15—.02
April	13.17—.—
May	13.20+.02
June	13.23+.02
July	13.25+.02
August	13.27+.02
September	13.36+.02
October	13.38+.02
November	13.45+.02
December	13.50+.02
January	13.43—.—
February	13.43—.—
March	13.43—.—
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	13.40+.15

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay,
Mar/Apl. Shipment offered, £8-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay,
Mar/Apl. Shipment offered, £19-7-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Mar/Apl. Shipment Quoted, £19-7-6

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London March 22.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.
Mar/Apl shipment Sellers. 49/3
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.
Mar/Apl. shipment sellers. 50/-
Wheat, Australian,
Mar/Apl. shipment. Sellers. 52/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,
May/June shipment Value. 51/.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 22

SILVER—Market quiet

spot	25-7/6
Forward	25-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 22.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4.4.10-3/4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March. 22

Demand Bills 485.25

COFFEE.

New York. March. 22

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality),
Spot. 16-1/4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947
JAPAN—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 9/16
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.
London Rome Liras 105.90.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of exchange.—Quiet steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 23.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 to 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Very steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 22.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£19-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£112-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10
National Bank	£48-1/4
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4%	£87-1/4
Conversion Loan	£74-7/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2%	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3% Sterling Loan	£59-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	£68-1/2
Consols	£54-3/4
War Loan 5%	£101-5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£91-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 22.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-5/8 per cent.
Interest Day 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-11/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-14 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 22.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	27.78
T.T. Milan on London	106.82
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.04

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 22.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb. Spot	1/8-1/4	Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot	1/8-1/2	Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot	1/8 1-8	Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot	1/8-3/8	Sellers

LONDON METALS.

London, March 22.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£61-1/4
Copper, Braziers,	£72
Yellow Metal,	£66
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£26-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£15-3/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£313

LINSEED.

London, March 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton,
Mar/Apl. shipment sellers £17,10,0
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton,
Apl./May Shipment, paid £17-3-9
Linseed La Plata, C. I. F., ton.—
Shipment Antwerp Paid March £14-16-3.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton.—
Shipment Hull Paid Apl/May £14-15-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton.—
Linseed. Bombay.—
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl £18-2-6.
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received to-day

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard
No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta,
March, per Cwt, 17/7-1/2 nominal
July/Sept, per Cwt. 17/2-1/4 offered
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 17/4-1/2 offered
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard
No. 25, C & F. Bombay, offered
July/Sept. per Cwt. 17/4
Java Sugar Fine Whte, Dutch Standard
No. 25, C & F, Karachi,
July/Sept. per cwt. 17/4-3/4 offered

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 22.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Value April 30/3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Paid May/Aug. 30/4-1/2.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Early Small Improvement followed by Long Liquidation and Short selling. Futures 24 to 27 lower spot declined 25 points to 14-15c.

LOCAL:—Scattered Buying.—Small market. Mostly confined to Jobbers. Closed quiet but steady.

PRIVATES CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received to-day the following cables:—

New York may highest 14.21 (10-53 a.m.) lowest 13.95 (2-56 p.m.).

Market declined on long liquidaaion and speculation selling.

Liverpool.—Continental longs liquidating.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s market report:—

The recent advance in the Home markets was lost yesterday due mainly to southern selling, and previous reports of larger Indian crop estimates. The political situation is also a deterant factor and must have a depressing effect until the situation in the East becomes more settled.

We do not however look for any material decline and think advantage should be tak of any breaks to effect purchases.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New Yor Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 22nd inst. as follows:

"Market influenced by weakness in stock exchange and grain market."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened easy but ruled steady on scattered covering during the first long. In the later trading prices registered a perpendicular fall on free offering by Bulls and some short sales futures closed 21 to 27 points lower and spot prices declined 25 points to 14. 15c.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened quiet with a less enquiry but in the later trading, better feeling prevailed on favourable New York Cables. The close was steady at a decline of 6 to 8 points. Ready Cotton prices improved 17 points but the demand continues rather poor, sales being 7,000 Bales.

As anticipated the ginning figures proved a day's wonder and higher prices attracted freer liquidation and short setting. South also sold at the advance and prices are again easier. We believe this selling is more due to favourable weather now prevailing over the Cotton Belt in America and partly due to slakening trade demand as a natural outcome after recent activity. From the standpoints of speculation psychology, it looks as if the buyer had had his inning under economic readjustments of the situation created by too much cotton. The future course of prices now entirely depends upon the prospects of the New American Crop, of which we have so far little reliable information, but it is certain that we have no report of adverse factors except small sales of futilizers.

LOCAL COTTON MARKET.

Following a drop of 26 points in New York futures our market opened for Broach A.M. delivery at Rs. 292 8 and advanced gradually on scattered buying in the absence of any selling pressure. The market was narrow with a small business and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.M.	292 8	294 12	292 8	294
Broach J.A.	297	298 8	297	297 8
Oomra March	284 8	286	284 8	285 8
Oomra May	284	285 8	284	285
Bengal March	272	273	272	272
Bengal May	268	269 8	268	269

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 11 points lower. Our market opened for Broach A.M. delivery at Rs. 294 and declined half a rupee but recovered on local operators buying. Prices touched 295 when some jobbers' selling caused a little easiness and the market closed as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.M.	294	295	293 8	294 8
Broach J.A.	298	299	298	298 4
Oomra March	284	284 8	284	284 4
Oomra May	284 8	284 12	284 8	284 12
Bengal March	271	271 8	271	271
Bengal May	269	269 8	269	269

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 23.

Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.	
March	195.90	2.60
June	202.90	1.60
September	206.90	1.60

TENDERS.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	600	2,100
Fine M. G. Oomra	12,200	21,200

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, March 23.

F.G.M.G.	Bengal March	272
F.G.M.G.	Bengal May	270
F.G.M.G.	Broach A.M.	294
F.G.M.G.	Broach J.A.	298
Fine M.G.	Oomra March	286
Fine M.G.	Oomra May	286

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
Bengal	289	282	275	267
S.P.	285	278	271	263
Rajputana	289	282	275	267
Broach	321	316	311	..
Oomra	292	287	282	..
C. P. 1	307	302	297	..
C. P. 2	300	295	290	..
Khandesh	288	283	278	..
Muthia	285	280	275	..

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 23.

100	E. D. Sassoon	Broach	318
100	E. D. Sassoon	Comptah	345
100	Petit Mill	Jaora	289
100	Japan T. & Co.	Muthia	282
100	Forbes & Co.	Harda	294 8
100	Colaba Land	Bhesa	361
100	Suzuki & Co.	Khamgaon	292
100	A. Damodar	Khamgaon	292
100	Ozuburin	Hingoli	290
100	S. Joharmal	Verabal	287
100	Jamshed Mill	Rajkot	270
500	R. Khimjee	Muthia	287 8
200	Toyomankwa	Berar	289
200	Toyomankwa	Indore	295

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 23.

			Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M.G.	283
,,	Fine	,,	278
,,	F.G.	,,	273
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	277
,,	F.G.	,,	270
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	305
Nagpur	,,	,,	305
Yeotmal	,,	,,	295/97
Arvi	,,	,,	295/97
Amraoti	,,	,,	290/92
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	290/92
Mulkapur	,,	,,	285/87
Khandesh	,,	,,	285/87
,,	F.G.	,,	
Muthia	Fine	,,	283
,,	F.G.	,,	
Nanded/Punjab	Best Quality.		305/10
Purna	Average	,,	290/95
Parbani/Sailu	,,	,,	290
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	300/2
Burwah Sanavad.			295
Broach	Fine M.G.		315/17
,,	F.G.	,,	
Western	Good		325/30

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUEN & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, March 23.
Since 1st. September

In full pressed Bales.	This 3 days.	Last Year
Khandesh	84	3,04,488 2,81,668
Central India	2,236	2,50,631 3,19,409
Barsi and Nagar	943	1,78,772 1,76,217
Hyderabad-Gaorani	535	62,318 63,915
Berar	2,946	5,12,309 4,10,233
Central Provinces	743	2,09,115 2,06,778
Total Oomras	7,487	15,17,633 14,58,220
Dholera	690	1,02,018 1,67,573
N.W. Provinces	94	53,415 1,26,409
Rajputana	492	35,741 81,059
Sind-Punjab	1,962	1,01,293 2,23,661
Broach	5,079	44,082 2,55,749
Coompta & Dharwar	1,147	33,534 23,519
Westerns-Northerns	1,514	15,359 15,799
Cocoanada	395	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	102	4,855 6,914
Persian	3,373	2,220
American	104047	807
Egyptian and African	27,060	37,739
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	467
Total	18,567	20,42,856 24,01,592

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 17th March.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1070	1,99,471	3,51,738
Japan & China	14,661	9,74,858	11,02,180
Coast Ports	9,542		18,537
Up-country by Rail	67,536		506.6
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	79,008		49,051
Total	15,731	13,30 415	15,72,112

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 23.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 22nd inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	7,366
Linseed	14,744
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	4,756
Gingellyseeds	2,244
Poppyseed	43
Groundnuts	9,867
Castorseed	11,491
Rice	62,081
Myrabollams	10.407
Cottonseed	9,529
Mowraseed	833
Gram	3,059
Joowar	1,456
Barley	259
Bajree	5,745
Coal	6,099 tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE

IRON SHARES FIRM.

Bombay, March 23.

The Stock Exchange opened rather quiet on easier feeling in the Cotton market. Mill shares opened at a slight decline of about Rs. 2/8. The volume of the business was smaller and prices ruled steady on scattered buying.

At the opening B. Dyeing was quoted at 947/8, Fazal 927/8 and Simplex at 167/8.

Tata Iron shares ruled firm general rush of buyers, Ordinary improved to 65/8 and Defenes at 212/8. At this level there was some profit taking which checked the advance and prices ruled easy. However towards the close prices again improved and closed steady.

Indian Cement shares were in good demand which ruled firm.

Burma old opened 646 4 eased to 635 closed at 640 with sellers.

Banks.—Imcerial Bank changed hands 1475 that of Contributory quoting 272/12. Bank of India wanted at 76 Central Bank 29/4.

We quote.—Fazal 931/4. B. Dyeing 952/9 Century 440. Nagpur 531/4 Swadeshi 533/12 Pearl 555, Indore 363/12 New Great 333/12. Burma Old 640 Tata Hydro Finlay 152/8 Swan 1062/8 Colaba 142/8.

LOCAL BANKS.

	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	1-2	76	
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	4
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial	500	40	1475	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	373	12
Union	5	0	3	14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi	10	..	22	12
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	30	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	165	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	170	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	500	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	5
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	53	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	875	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	102	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99xd	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	99xd	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	84	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	85	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	98	XD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	111	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	715	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	75	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	186	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	235	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	13	6

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	79	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	837	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	140	10
Bombay Tramways,P.	50	3-8	66	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98	
Surat Electricity	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1062	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	990	
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	592	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	850	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Barsi Press	..	..	435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton	126	20	205	XD
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	780	XD
New East India	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	535	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100	..	250	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	640	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	187	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	XD
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	35	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	5	12
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie	100	30	342	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	645	
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	3-12-14	25	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	129	8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	39	8
Tata Iron and steel Def.	..	30	210	
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.	..	..	65	4
Thacker	50	..	115	
Telephone	50	Nil	42	8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India	60	228	950	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	11
Jupiter	..	..	4	1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 23.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931/38 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935/70 Rs. 102/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 108/3.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1874 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates. Delivery 12th April 3-1/2 per cent Rs. 78/10 1945/55; Rs. 108/4.

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

New India	25	..	22	4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1425	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	4	14

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430	8
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	8	8
Asaur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	215	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	335	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	952	8
Bombay Industrial	108		7-0-0	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	zoy	441	9
Central India O.	10	16	531	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	143	12
Crescent	100	4	196	4
Curimbhoy	250	..	250	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	165	
Dawn	250	55	740	
E.D. Sasson United O.	7-8	..	1-0-6	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	262	8
Edward Sasson	200	nil	140	
Elphinstone O.	100	..	38	
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	931	4
Finlay	1,000	..	152	8
Framjee Petit	100	..	650	
Gokak	100	5	127	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1760	
Indian Bleaching etc	1000	751	181	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1140	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	363	12
Jamashed O.	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	105	
Kilachand	25	..	3	4
Kohinoor	500		1177	8
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6100	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	26	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	130	
Madras United	250	15	485	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1855	
Mathradas	100	..	77	8
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2235	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	132	8
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	175	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	333	12
Osmanabhai (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	555	
Phoenix	100	10	430	
Premier	100	..	10	8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	22	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	605	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8500	
Simplex	100	..	167	8
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1625	
Swadeshi	500	..	533	12
Swan	00	..	162	8
Tata Mill O.	5	..	96	4
Vishnu Cotton O.	90		2630	
Vishnu P.	500	35	1585	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	900	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				430
Bombay Cotton				330
Bombay Dyeing	948 12	953 12	948 12	952 8
Century	440	441 4	438 12	440
Central India	531	4 532 8	531	4
Colaba Land				142 8
Crescent				196 4
Edward Sassoon				140
Fazulbhoy	928 12	931 4	928 12	931 9
Finlays				152 8
Globe				40
Gokak				127 8
Indian Bleaching				181 4
Indore Malwa				363 12
Kohinoor				1177 8
Madhowjee				120
Mathuradas				77 8
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore				132 8
New Great	331 4	333 12	331 4	333 12
Pearl	552 8	556 4	552 8	555
Pabany				262 8
Phoenix				430
Simplex				167 12
Swadeshi				533 12
Swan Mills				162 8
Tata Mills				96 4
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.				78 8 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.				108 4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Military Tattoo in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund, Race Course, 9 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: "Times of India" vs. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with English mails of March 10 due at 4 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 25.

Military Tattoo in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund, Race Course, 9 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: Bhotta Singh's XI or St. Xavier's College vs. City Police, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

SATURDAY, March 26.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Military Tattoo in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund, Race Course, 9 p.m.

At Home to meet the President and members of the Corporation, Municipal Corporation Hall, 5 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: Poona Rangers or Ajmere vs. St. Patricks or Lusitanians 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Beethoven Concert in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall at 6-30 p.m. His Excellency the Governor will be present.

"JERUSALEM AND PALESTINE."

Mr. Calvin Lee will give an illustrated lecture on "Jerusalem and Palestine" on Thursday (to-day), at 9-15 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. Subbakrishnaiah, Missionary of the Sadharan Brahma Samaj, will deliver a lecture on the "Genius of the Hindu Race" in the Prathana Samaj Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6.30 p.m. R. B. R. R. Kale will preside.

NATIONAL PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE.

The third anniversary of the above Institute will be held on Sunday (the 27th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at French Bridge, when there will be a physical culture exhibition of feats.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra S.S. "Hutipara" via Rangoon will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Seigo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 25th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line S.S. "Buchanan" arrived in London in the afternoon of 19th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Morrison" arrived in London in the evening of the 19th inst.

The Clan line S.S. "Macfarlane" left Suez in the afternoon of the 20th inst.

The B. I. S.S. "Dumana" which left Bombay on the 10th instant arrived Suez on the evening of the 21st idem.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday):—

5 to 6 p.m. Gramophone Records. 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Relay of the Thursday Popular Matinee from the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall.

Call-sign 2 FV. Wave-lnegth 387 metres. Sub-station 2 KC. will broadcast from 8 to 9 p.m.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Historical Society and their friends will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. in the Board's Room of the Prince of Wales Museum, Esplanade Road, when a paper will be read by the Revd. H. Heras, S.J., on "The Decay of the Portuguese Power in India." Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

B. E. S. & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

The following is the statement of the earnings for the month of February last, of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd:—

Electric supply: earnings for February 1927 Rs. 6,93,971; Total earnings upto the end of February 1927 Rs. 13,82,611.

Traction, earnings for February 1927 Rs. 4,69,828; Total earnings upto the end of February 1927 Rs. 9,86,123.

(Increase over the same period last year Rs. 1,10,690).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 10-30 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Genoa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17 instant and is due to arrive here on or about the 14th April. S. S. "Moji Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 20th instant and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning, the 24th idem.

KARNATAK MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

Atiya Begum writes:—I have great pleasure in informing the cultured public of Bombay that 2 of the most famous practical exponents of Karnatak music, Chembai Vydianatha Bhagavathar and Master Mani are on a short visit to Bombay. A special meeting has been arranged by the 3 Arts to enable those interesttd to enjoy this marvellous performance and I hope that people will take advantage of the opportunity afforded them. The entertainment will take place on Sunday, 4-30 to 6-30 at (S. T.) at "Aiwan Rafat" Bridge Road. It is intended to present a small purse to the performers.

HIGH COURT.

A PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HUSBAND

The petition made by Mrs. Marie Quiteria Dixon, an East Indian Christian woman asking for judicial separation from her husband John Dixon on the grounds of cruelty and ill-treatment was heard by Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court.

The petitioner alleged that she married the respondent in May 1926 at Koli Kalyan, a suburb of Bombay and resided with him at Currey Road. But soon after differences arose between them, and the husband, it was alleged, habitually treated her with great cruelty and frequently beat her with his fists and cane. She was particularly kept in confinement, and was not allowed to go to Church or see her relatives. He also tried to force her to respond to the improper overtures of one Narayan Paragaoker who was residing with them. In September last when the petitioner's brother went to see her, the respondent beat her mercilessly with a view to demonstrate to her parents and relatives that their visits were resented by him. In October last when her mother came to see her she complained to her about her husband's conduct, thereupon the latter assaulted her. The petitioner consequently instituted criminal proceedings against her in which the Magistrate passed an order directing them to live separately. The petitioner accordingly left her husband and went to reside with her parents. She then asked for reparations from the husband who however ignored her demands.

Under the circumstances, the petitioner prayed for dissolution of her marriage with the respondent and a monthly allowance of Rs. 25 as alimony.

His Lordship granted judicial separation to the petitioned. The question of alimony would be considered later on.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Vigilance Association was held on Tuesday evening in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Sir C. V. Mehta presiding. The President in moving the adoption of the report emphasised on the necessity and importance of human touch in the rescue work and said the great problem before them was to find avenue of work for the rescued women. He suggested the importance and usefulness of nursing work which he thought was the best and easiest seeing the growing demand of nurses in the city.

THE REPORT.

The report stated among other things:

The chief part of the work is that of visiting the brothels. It may surprise the general public to know that we find quite as many brothels outside the so called "area" as in it. We have visited 267 brothels all over the city as well as those near Grant Road. As these scattered houses are less under the eye of the police than are those in the Area where the brothels are mainly situated it is easier for the law to be disobeyed in such places, in fact we know of several cases of minor girls kept in these localities. There are also numbers of children in such houses. The only respect in which these brothels compare favourably with the Kamatipura ones is their greater cleanliness, and even this cannot be stated without reservation as two large chawls in the Girgaum district contaning about fifty brothels are in as filthy a state as any in Kamatipura and the women in them appear to be diseased. However, the worst case of over-crowding which we found was in a Kamatipura lane, where seven women were found in a room so small that two of them were sleeping under the bed. Of these seven women four were bad cases of V.D. and another was an advanced case of tuberculosis.

We are on friendly terms with over a hundredwomen in brothels and about fifty clandestine prostitutes. The next step, that of persuading to give up their bad life, has been found very difficult, for three main reasons, first that they are in the power of the persons, man or woman, who profit by their ruin and they fear the revenge of such persons if they try to evade their clutches, secondly, we have nothing to offer them in the way of an alternative livelihood. They naturally do not look forward to being shut up in an institution for the rest of their lives. Thirdly a large number of them are dedicated to, or born into, the life.

The report was adopted and office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected.

Miss I. M. Dickinson then spoke on the underworld of Bombay where young girls were seduced and ruined and said many localities of Bombay were full of moral poison gas with enormous mass of evil and urged the committee to go forward in their work with renewed faith and courage.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Death has occurred of ninetysix year-old Major-General Mosson-Boyd formerly of the Indian Army.—Reuter.

'SELF-APPOINTED BARRISTER, OF MILLIONS".

MAHATMAJI ON HIS MISSION.

FAITH IN KHADDAR STILL GOING STRONG.

All roads led to Santa Cruz on Wednesday night when the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee presented an humble purse to Gandhiji who arrived from Hardwar on Wednesday morning, before a huge gathering of men and women of all castes and communities. Mahatma Gandhi who was accompanied by Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali, arrived exactly at 9 p.m. was received by the crowd that was swelling every minute with deafening cheers. Mr. J. K. Mehta as the chairman of the Committee accorded a hearty welcome to Gandhiji on behalf of his Committee.

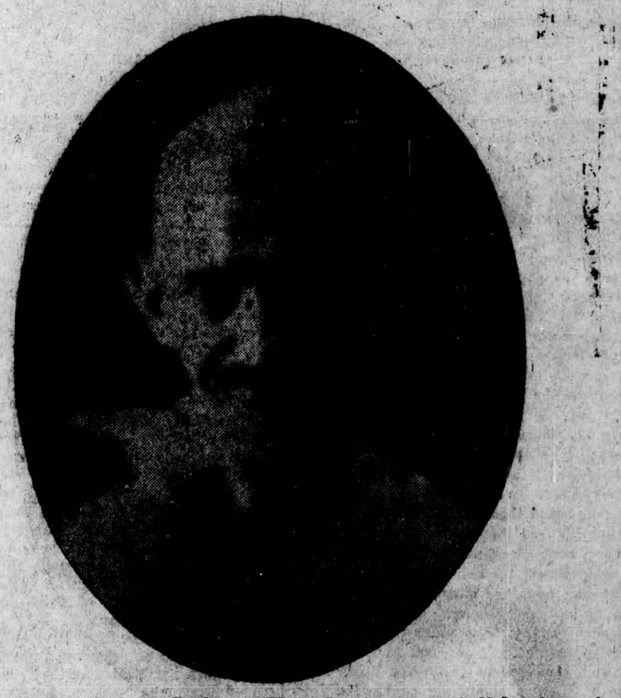
Gandhiji who first spoke in Gujerati and then in Hindi laid great stress on the utility of Khaddar and appealed to those present to contribute the greatest amount they could to the All-India Desbandhu Das Memorial Fund which he repeatedly declared was to be used only for Khaddar propaganda. He emphasised that his faith in non-co-operation and Hindu-Muslim unity was as great and firm as ever but for the time being he had given up all other activities and taken up to carry on Khaddar propaganda only.

GARLAND AUCTIONED.

As a response to Gandhiji's appeal hundreds of rupees were collected on the spot while the garland that he was offered was auctioned for about Rs. 2,000 odd. Gandhiji himself sold Khaddar at the close of the meeting.

At the outset Mr. J. M. Buch and the blind poet Hansraj of Amreli recited national songs.

Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, the chairman of the Suburban District Congress Committee then accorded a hearty welcome to Gandhiji on behalf of Bombay suburbs and recalled his last visit to Santa Cruz about six years ago when they had presented him of over three lakhs out of which Santa Cruz itself had subscribed Rs. 52,000. But



Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Bombay on Wednesday after his tour in Maharashtra and visit to Hardwar.

times had changed since then and the atmosphere of intense enthusiasm and national awakening that then prevailed had been on the wane. He was sorry to announce that he had been able to collect only Rs. 3,000 odd this time for the purse to Gandhiji and he was not sure of the reply the latter would give. He however, thanked Gandhiji very much for his agreeing to visit Santa Cruz and presented the Khaddar purse containing the collected amount. He garlanded Gandhiji.

GANDHIJI'S REPLY.

Replying from his seat Gandhiji began to address the gathering in Gujerati when he was requested to speak in Hindi as there was a large section of Madrasis and others, who could not understand Gujarati, present. Gandhiji, however, took votes and according to the majority began to speak in Gujerati but assured the minority that their claim would not be neglected.

He said: The fear entertained by Mr. J. K. Mehta is well founded and I am really going to hit as hard as a man with non-violence as his creed can do for the wide difference between the amount given at Santa Cruz six years ago and the one given to-day. It was only on account of the pressing invitation of Mr. Mehta that I agreed to come here instead of going to Rewari as was originally fixed. You perhaps know that though I am not neglecting the cities I have been going to the villages very often these days because India resides not in her handful of towns but in villages. Even there it is not difficult to collect Rs. 3,000. You will perhaps be surprise to learn that the villages in Maharashtra and Behar contributed a lakh and a quarter each during my last tour there. And Khaddar too is spreading fast and wide in villages. I shall quote figures which will prove, in spite of all the odd rumours that Khaddar is extinct, that Khaddar is produced 20 times more than it was being manufactured in 1920—i.e. in the beginning of the movement. In 1926 Khaddar worth at least Rs. 20 lakhs were manufactured and at least 50,000 women scattered in 1,500 different villages of the country were given work of spinning for which they were paid over Rs. 9 lakhs. But this position is not at all satisfactory. It does not satisfy me. I have found that Khaddar is rarely seen in Bombay and other cities. In Bombay in 1921, the case was quite different. I can account for the present slackness on two grounds that either those who were wearing Khaddar before have changed their opinions or that they were playing a false part in 1921.

Although this is not the occasion on which I can speak either on non-co-operation or Hindu-Muslim unity, I should state clearly that my faith in those things is as great and as firm as it ever was. I should say it is greater. If I want Swaraj and Swaraj of the type I have been struggling for all along the last few years I cannot help feeling that Hindu-Muslim unity is absolutely necessary. But as one who can know human nature, I have found that the whole atmosphere is changed. But it is not so with Khaddar. The result of the Khaddar work is not disappointing. I have found that people are not tired of it. And for this we need not rely on newspapers which as a matter of fact are read only in cities. I have found no newspapers in Hardwar and yet Rs. 2 lakhs were easily collected there. That place is not like Bombay which seem to me to be an offshot of England.

The money that I have been collecting at present goes to the All-India Deshbandhu Das Memorial Fund which is to be spent in village organisation. The fitting memorial to the late Deshbandhu would be a thorough organisation of villages and I dare say that charkha is the only way to organise the villages of India. I can give you an example of the Raniparaj community of the Surat District where through the message of the charkha the Raniparaj in about 104 villages has been thoroughly organised. The illiterate women of that community have given up wearing heavy ornaments and all of them—men, women and children wore pure Khaddar. It is for work among such classes and villages that money is wanted. I am the self-appointed barrister of the millions of poor people—Daridranarayans—of India and in their name I appeal to you the richer classes to contribute the greatest amount for the great movement of Khaddar.

LEADERS AND VISITORS PAY RESPECTS.

There was a large and expectant crowd on the Grant Road Railway Station platform on Wednesday to welcome Mahatma Gandhi in Bombay. Among those present were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Miss Haussding, a German lady who had been staying in the Sabarmati Ashram dressed in simple white khaddar and Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, besides a number of newspapermen and cameramen.

Amidst exciting scenes the Punjab Mail punctually steamed in, and Mahatma Gandhi was seen stepping out of his compartment accompanied by Sreemati Kasturbai Gandhi. Cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" greeted the great leader. Special mention need not be made of the numerous persons touching Gandhiji's feet in reverence and bowing before his saintly persoality as these have become too common on such occasions. There was of course the usual, elbowing, the rush, as all of them desired to have a darshan of the Mahatma.

AT HIS RESIDENCE.

Gandhiji accompanied by Mr. J. K. Mehta then drove to his residence at Laburnam Road. Our representative was at the gate by the time. Outside the building quiet reigned supreme, and there was no bustle or crowed. But as he entered his audience chamber, already a large number of ladies was present to accord the Mahatma a fitting welcome. The scene was so charming and exchange of greetings was all that could be expected of a cheerful home. Many minutes had not elapsed after Gandhiji had set down, before Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived. Soon after Mr. Vallabhai Patel made his appearance. There was a regular stream of visitors, all of whom were anxious to pay their respects to their great leader.

MAHATMA AT GHATKOPAR

VISIT TO GOW-SHALA

Mahatma Gandhiji will pay a visit to the stables of Jivadaya Association at Agra Road, Ghatkopar to-day (Thursday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

"MOST WONDERFUL DAY WITH MR. GANDHI"

AMERICAN TOURIST'S IMPRESSIONS

"I spent a most wonderful day with Mr. Gandhi, which alone was worth my visit to India," said Dr. Rufus Jones of Haverford College, U.S.A. to a Correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor" in London in mail week. as the Doctor was on his way back to America after a long tour in China and India. "So often after meeting a great man there is a sense of disappointment or disillusionment in some particular. I have no feeling of this sort, however, after my long and intimate conversation with Mr. Gandhi. We discussed many questions, including his proposed visit to China, which he is eager to undertake. I asked him if, after recent experiences, he still felt that the law of love was the most powerful thing in the world. He replied that he held his belief, if possible, more strongly than ever."

Dr. Jones also visited adds the correspondent some of the ashrams where Mr. Gandhi and his followers are testing out various kinds of cotton cultivation with a view to finding which are the best for growing in India. In these colonies a great deal of interesting hand work, much of which is reminiscent of medicaval craft work, is being done in the making of hand looms.

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED

From the report for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1926, the following passages are extracted:—

70,500 tons of Ore were milled, assaying 18.54 ozs. of Silver, 21.16 per cent. Lead and 12.72 per cent. Zinc. 25,184 tons of Leady Concentrates were produced, averaging 42.83 ozs. of Silver, 52.01 per cent. Lead and 12.95 per cent. Zinc. 12,136 tons of Zinc Concentrates were produced in the Experimental Plant, averaging 13.01 ozs. of Silver, 0.55 per cent. Lead and 46.75 per cent. Zinc.

31,049 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 4,497 tons of high-grade Ore, were smelted for a production of 14,615 tons of Hard Lead, assaying 79.01 ozs. of Silver per ton. The Refinery produced 13,618 tons Refined Lead and 1,189,816 ozs. Refined Silver. 3,010 tons Copper Matte, assaying 69,56 ozs. of Silver, 25.56 per cent. Lead and 41.07 per cent. Copper, were also produced and shipped from the treatment of accumulated Smelter bye-products and 10,441 tons of Copper Ore.

In addition to the foregoing, 220 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead were produced.

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Estimated Gross Revenue Rs. 100,75,800, £755,685; Estimated Operating Expenditure Rs. 59,14,200, £443,565; Estimated Surplus over Working Expenditure Rs. 41,61,600, £312,120.

Estimated Income Tax and Super Tax Rs. 6,31,300, £47,347; Estimated Depreciation on Machinery and Plant Rs. 8,12,500, £60,937; and Estimated Capital Expenditure Rs. 2,38,675, £17,900.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

After due representations, writes Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon. General Secretary, made to the authorities of the above Railway in connection with various grievances, he is glad to inform the public that the salaries overdue to the staff have been paid and the Manager has been changed and new Manager has been appointed who is attempting to give as much satisfaction as possible to the men. Mr. Jhabvala would go there again and formally organize the Union for which the men have expressed their desire.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 23.

Previous Closing Rate	13.95
To-day's Opening Rate	13.98
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing	14.09
Difference	+.14

LIVERPOOL.

London, March 23.

Previous Closing Rate	7.51
To-day's Opening Rate	7.40
Difference	—.11
To-day's Closing Rate	7.40
Difference	—.11

Broach April/May expected to open 298

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, March 23.

Silver Ready	25 7 0
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	25 5 0
	Unchanged.

Tone of Market: Steady.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

JUBBULPORE BEATS JHANSI.

The G. I. P. Rly. Jubbulpore, were seen out for the first time this season yesterday when they met and defeated the Hero Club, Jhansi, by three goals to one in the second match of the day. Mostly comprised of those players who had helped in winning the Aga Khan Cup two years in succession, the Jubbulpore team did not make a great impression. Their play was not characterised by that standard which has distinguished Ajmer and the Poona Rangers, but occasionally the forwards initiated some brilliant movements which would have beaten many a stout defence, and considering this, one has to realise that there is a possibility of anything happening. It will be remembered, perhaps, that when Jubbulpore first took part in the tournament, people had hradly noticed their presence before they were in the final, and just as it had been a surprise to see them get away with the cup, it is not beyond them to repeat that performance. Willmer and Rocque two old birds who thoroughly understand each other's little ways, and they are not likely to overlook any weakness in the defence. Combined with this the Jubbulpore defence, though not by any means classy, can be as tubburn as any, and once the forwards draw first blood, it will be difficult to wrest the equaliser.

With the match commenced with a railway attack and then a long spell of midfield play was followed by Jubbulpore scoring their first gial through Rocque. After the interval the railway easily the better team, their opponents seldom crossing the half way line. Sullivan, on the right, got going and after drawing the defence, parted with the ball to Rocque who was unmarked and that player gave the goal-keeper no chance at short range. Jhansi made a few feeble attempts to get through but too much fancy play on them gave the railway backs no difficulty in clearing. A lightning movement by Willmer and Rocque resulted in the former netting the third goal. Inspired by this reverse Jhansi made a determined attack and catching the backs unwares Bahovlal slipped through the score the only goal for his side.

G.I.P. Jubbulpore ..... 3 goals.
Hero Club, Jhansi ..... 1 goal.

G.I.P. JUBBULPORE:—Gibson; G. C. Smith and H. J. McNamara; F. A. King, R. A. Norris, and O. C. Willmer; W. Sullivan, P. Pinto, M. E. Rocque, O. A. Willmer and T. Condan.

HERO CLUB, JHANSI:—Munna Singh; Zusthi and Mahraj Narain; Zamen Khan, K. Chand and Longman; Roop Singh, Lal Mohmed, Rafique, Bahovlal and Ismail.

Referes:—Messrs. Thornback and Woods.

ST. XAVIER'S BEATEN

In the first match of the day between Bhotta Sing's XI and St. Xavier's College, the former obtained a narrow victory, the winning goal being seored in the last few minutes. It was quite an interesting game, but, frankly, the enthusiasts were disappointed with visitors whom they expected to be much stronger. St. Xavier's put up a good show and made their opponents go all out to win. Sullivan as centre-half worked very hard, while Fialho was a good forward.

The collegians were the first to score, Fialho netting, but Teja Singh equalised before half-time. A ding dong struggle ensued in the second half, both teams trying hard for the winning goal. Shortly before the end Teja Singh got through again and put his side ahead, the final whistle finding Bhotta Singh's XI close winners. It is said that four good players are due in Bombay to strengthen the winners and that thi s will make an appreciable difference. However, true this might be we shall be able to judge on Friday when they meet the Police.

Bhoota Singh's XI ..... 2 goals.
St. Xavier's College ..... 1 goal.

BHOOTA SINGH'S XI:—Atma Singh; Pinto Phillips and M.A. Khan; Harchram Singh, Jagan Nath and Iqual; Ahmed, Jagat Singh, M. V. Khan, Teja Singh and Jan Mohd.

ST. XAVIER'S:—Azevedo; Green and Pereira; D'Souza, Sullivan and Alex; Shete, Viegas, Ferera, Fialho and D'Mello.

Referees:—Messrs. Maloney and Bhoot.

MEHTA & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.
(On Government, G.I.P. Ry. and Bombay Port Trust Lists)
119, Medows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 21285.

The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY MARCH 24, 1927.

GLOOMY RECORD.

With that care and forethought, which officialdom always displays in not allowing the public to have an opportunity of becoming too closely acquainted with its doings, administration reports are in this country generally issued when the matters discussed and reviewed in them have already become things of the distant past. In keeping with this tradition "Bombay —1925-26"—a review of the Administration of the Presidency, is issued to the public only this month. The official scribe, who has evidently had leisure to survey in an introductory sketch called the "General Summary" the performance of each individual Government Department from March 1925 to March 1926, begins by taking an all-India view of things. The very first lines of the review tell us what the Secretary of State for India said to Mr. C. R. Das "during the early part of the year" 1925 and what Mr. C. R. Das said to him and later what he said in his "striking speech" at Faridpur. This leads the official commentator to state why in the Bombay Legislative Council a motion to discuss "the unsatisfactory" nature of Lord Birkenhead's statement on India" was disallowed by the Governor, and his mention of the local legislature leads him on to a reference to the "walk-out" under the leadership of Mr. Bhopatkar and how Mr. Jayakar defined "responsive co-operation." With a brief mention of the "Hindu-Muslim tension" in this Presidency which, the official Recording Angel says, "continued throughout the year but not to anything like the same extent as in other parts of India," he comes to the real question at issue, the finances and the administration of the Presidency.

If the "hors d'ouvre" be appetising in the review the "piece de resistance" will have a contrary effect upon the glutton for blue-books who may be attracted to this one by its neat exterior and the illustrations contained in it. It is a gloomy record which he has to go through. 1925-26 was a thoroughly bad year for the Presidency and although the review carefully buries in its very last pages such unpleasant matters as the Back Bay Reclamation and the Industrial Housing Schemes, the earlier ones are not the less gloomy in their dismal record of poverty of achievement. The finances showed a deficit. The agricultural season being poor the land revenue declined. Trade was bad, the cotton industry was depressed and an operatives' strike did not make the industrial situation the easier to deal with. Excise crimes increased and the record for crimes was on the whole worse than that of the preceding year. The public may have some little satisfaction when it finds from the review that the excise revenue during the year dropped heavily, but the satisfaction will be considerably marred by the knowledge that there was, however, no marked decrease in drink. It may find some little consolation in the knowledge that the Agricultural Department is now absolutely convinced that the supply of pure seed to cultivators is a necessity or from the fact that a new variety of ground-nut was successfully introduced to their attention. But what the people want to know is how far in 1925-26 the nation-building departments were financed, how far they progressed, what chances they have of being put on a really satisfactory footing. Let us take the most important of the nation-building departments, education, a department for the rapid progress of which officialdom always shows much lip sympathy. During the year under review the total expenditure on Public Instruction rose by thirty-seven and a half lakhs but that this sum is a mere fleabite in tackling the stupendous problem of making the province literate as rapidly as possible is shown by the fact that at present the percentage of male scholars in all kinds of institutions to the total male population is 3.56, the advance made during the year being only .45. The percentage for girl scholars shows a still more lamentable poverty of achievement. It is at present only 2.25. The Education Minister must insist on at least three times the sum now available to him being earmarked in the budget for the provision of primary instruction if illiteracy is to be soon banished from the province. As regards technical education the report makes the cryptic observation that "a Committee of Direction for Technical Education has also been constituted during the decade." This is evidently considered a sufficient answer to all those non-official enthusiasts in the Bombay Legislative Council who pester Government with their interpellations about the progress this type of education has made in the province. Perhaps after another decade has gone by a passing reference will be made in some future report to the "valuable work" done by this Committee of Direction. In the domain of local self-government also the fostering care of Government is bearing fruit. It is a slow process, this coming to maturity of Government schemes for putting Municipal and Local Board finance on a sound basis. The question, we are informed, is at present engaging the careful attention of Government. But the report mentions how Government are keen on giving advice in very generous terms to the Local Boards. They have been warned in a resolution reviewing their administration that "taxation is always distasteful to the public and the members of the Boards imposing new taxes have necessarily to face unpopularity." Government have, however, assured them that they "are considering the recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the question of financial aid to Local Boards." It will be remembered that these recommendations when they were made public some time ago showed a remarkable variance between the official and the non-official points of view, the official slogan of asking the Boards to tax themselves further not being to the liking of the non-officials. The position at present is, therefore, this that, except in the matter of medical relief for which Government did make a handsome contribution of about ten lakhs during the year under review, the Local Boards have to fend for themselves if they want to provide for increased amenities to the areas under their jurisdiction.

The inability of Government to release large sums of money for the promotion of the nation-building departments is due to the colossal extravagance of their expenditure on the Back Bay Reclamation and the Industrial Housing Schemes in Bombay, matters which receive attention in two obscure paragraphs in the latter part of the report. Considering how the tenements erected for the special benefit of the labouring classes in this city are unpopular with them, the remark in the report that the demand for them was "normal" is surprising. The administration report for 1925-26 ought to provide ample food for serious reflection to those who think that popular agitation can influence an irresponsible and irremovable bureaucracy. It is not even willing to retrench in expenditure in the direction demanded by the popular representatives in the Legislature. It talks instead of the "inevitable expansion" in expenditure after "the great retrenchment effort of 1922". We are afraid this "expansion" will go on becoming more and more "inevitable" unless the various non-official groups in the Legislature instead of moving in mutually suspicious grooves, make a united endeavour to check the tendency of the Government of Bombay to spend on the Reserved Departments and on colossal schemes of doubtful productive value huge sums in absolute disregard of public criticism.

THE WRONG METHOD.

There is no right-thinking man but will sympathize with the deputation of some Muslim leaders which waited on the Viceroy yesterday. The sacrileges and excesses committed by the fanatical Wahabis have evoked universal condemnation and the deputation gave expression to the deepest feelings of Indian Muslims in the statement it made before the Viceroy. It stated the bare truth about the vandalism that has already been perpetrated and it did not exaggerate when it declared that these excesses and the interference with the freedom of religious observances and worship by various sects of Muslims have taken place in the Hedjaz in spite of repeated and public declarations and emphatic denials by Ibn Saud. And the three demands that it made are such as no ruler who calls himself a Muslim can refuse to accept. The deputation demanded that there should be no interference in the Hedjaz with the religious observances of the various Mussalman sects according to the tenets of their respective faiths, that no further damage or destruction should be caused to any sacred buildings or shrines and that those sacred buildings, monuments and shrines that have been damaged or destroyed should be restored and reconstructed. That Sultan Ibn Saud has not carried out the solemn promises that he had made to the Muslim world before he embarked on the conquest of Hedjaz is now notorious. But, it must be admitted that he has succeeded in stemming the tide of fanaticism of his followers and has once again promised to restore the demolished monuments. If he is sincere in his assurances, the deputation gives him an opportunity of proving his "bona fides". It makes him a generous offer that if he finds it difficult to defray the cost of restoration, the Mussalmans of India will be ready to bear the financial burden, provided the buildings, monuments and shrines so restored and reconstructed are managed and administered by duly constituted Muttawallis. This is a fair offer which provides a test of Ibn Saud's sincerity of purpose. While, however, the grievance to which the deputation has drawn attention, will evoke sympathy and support, the method adopted by it to secure its redress can hardly be regarded as advisable. For the deputation has ignored two vital facts: First, the bitter experience that Muslims have had in the past of British policy in the Near East especially with reference to Arabia and second, the sentiments and feelings of Muslims not only in India but throughout the world who are united on this point that there should be no trace of interference or control of any kind in Hedjaz by any Non-Muslim Power. The unjustified annexation of Maan and Akaba by the British and the character of the recent negotiations between Ibn Saud and the British Government should have been a sufficient warning to the Deputation. These negotiations have shown that in his desire for power Ibn Saud is not altogether above compromising the independence and integrity of the Arabs and the vital interests of Islam. That he has not yet openly done so is due to the fact that expediency compels him to respect the opinion of the Muslim World, a striking proof of which was given by the summoning of the Motamar or the World Muslim Congress during the last pilgrimage. The only guarantee against further excesses by the fanatics and interference with the freedom of religious observances and worship is the strength of this Congress. The leaders of the Deputation would serve the cause they have at heart better by taking organised steps to enhance the prestige and power of this Congress than by a policy of mendicancy before the head of the subordinate branch of a Government with an inglorious record of the betrayal of Islam and the Muslims.

FOR NATIONAL ENDS

"We are here," said the Swarajist leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Council in opposing the Justicites' motion for a token cut to declare a want of confidence in the Ministry, "to carry out the the Congress mandate, namely, to offer determined resistance to every activity of the bureaucracy that may impede the nation's progress towards Swaraj". In order to carry out this object the Swarajists abstained from voting on that motion the passing of which would have meant the substitution for the Independent Ministry of a Justicite Ministry in opposition to the wishes of the electorates. In exercising their discretion by not acting in accordance with the letter of the Gauhati resolution which imposed upon them the duty of preventing the formation of a Ministry Congressmen in Madras have taken a statesmanlike step. Having taken this step, the popular parties in Madras as well as in the C. P. legislature where also the Ministers are allowed to function because of the support of the Nationalist elements, have to exact from the Ministers work only of such a character as will promote the progress of the nation towards Swaraj. In the C. P. until now the Swarist and the other Nationalist groups worked not together but in a mutually suspicious and hostile manner with the result that the new Ministers found that there was no effective opposition to bureaucratic government. They were, therefore, in danger of becoming gradually reconciled to the idea of depending upon the support of the Government bloc and becoming indifferent to the need of taking the popular parties into serious account. It is good news to learn that a combined party is now being formed by the two popular groups in the C.P. legislature which will offer a united opposition to bureaucratic activity in retarding the progress of the country towards Swaraj and will serve as a constant reminder to the Ministers that they are in office not only as merely "liaison officers" to keep the Government in touch with the people but as constructive agents, whose duty it is to serve truly national ends by fighting with die-hardism in official ranks and compelling attention to the development of the nation-building departments and to the need of carrying out the declared wishes of the people on questions like prohibition. Both in Madras and the C. P. we would urge the Nationalist elements in the legislature, with their assured majority, to force the prohibition issue and compel the Ministers to take active steps to bring it within practical reach. It is not their business to keep the Ministers in office if they show a tendency to acquiesce in the familiar bureaucratic method of considering the Reserved Departments as a matter of "primary" consideration for Government. It is their business to see that these Ministers, who hold office because the popular elements are willing to allow them to do so, realise the need of promoting national ends.

A PUBLIC SCANDAL.

It is high time that a long-standing evil was exposed in the Press. It is proverbial that the best way to win an Englishman's favour is through his stomach. Aspiring and self-seeking Indians of all communities have been taking full advantage of this characteristic of the Briton, and every effort must be made to suppress this form of corruption. It is a well-recognised fact that the higher officials, both Indian and European, are as a class free from every form of direct corruption. The Government servants conduct rules prohibit the acceptance of any gifts of value; but, apart from such rules, their training and moral character keep them above surrendering to temptation. The extravagant salaries and allowances, which they draw, are sought to be justified on the ground, amongst others, of their freedom from corruption. They have, however, a large amount of patronage, which has to be distributed and the advantage of working it through the stomach has been aptly learnt by self-regarding individuals. The Governor is the centre of official patronage and he has wisely followed the traditions laid down by his predecessors of accepting entertainments and dinners from a selected number of individuals. Such wholesome restrictions do not apply to his Executive Councillors, his Ministers, the Commissioners of Divisions, Secretaries to Government, Collectors and other high officials. They are being openly entertained by men, who have some axe to grind. It must be obvious that an individual or a group of individuals would not be ready to spend a few hundred rupees on entertainments and champagne dinners, if they did not expect a substantial return for the same.

Government patronage is distributed on the recommendation of the high officials mentioned, and it is necessary that they should, like the Governor, refuse to accept obligations of this kind which cannot but be held to be an indirect form of corruption. It is not intended to suggest that such entertainments and dinners exercise necessarily undue influence on the officers in making their recommendations to Government or in making appointments, but the fact remains that such functions are multiplying and it must be admitted that it is against human nature to expect that people will spend large sums of money for the mere joy of marking their appreciation of the public work of an officer.

There are other forms of indirectly currying favour with the officials. One of them is the club dinner, which does not cost the promoters much money but serves their purpose to some extent. On the appointment of an officer to some high office or even on the occasion of his going on leave such functions are organised. They are all commended on the ground of cultivating friendly intercourse between the rulers and the ruled, but the method is too transparent to deceive any one. The question is whether His Excellency approves of what is going on in this direction, whether the entertainment of high officials is regarded as one of the qualifications for Government preferment and whether the public will put up with the scandal any longer.

"LES PRAYER AND MORE WORK"

"INDIA ATTRACTS AND REPELS ME".

A GERMAN ADMIRER OF GANDHIJI INTERVIEWED.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

I was lucky, indeed, in having many informal conversations with Miss Haussding, a German admirer and "disciple" of Gandhiji, who after a few months' stay at the Sabarmati Ashram and elsewhere in the country, leaves again for her Fatherland on the 31st inst. For, she has until now studiously and almost unceremoniously waived aside all Press representatives who have vainly attempted to interview her wherever she has gone. Well, perhaps she has chosen to relax her silence as she is now on the eve of her departure from this country and so I will first set down the few answers she kindly gave to my questions before relating my own impressions about her.

I first asked her how she thought of coming down to India.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

Miss Haussding: I can only answer that I was fed up with militarism and anything connected with war or any militarist movements, and having read books containing Mahatma's message of peace and truth I felt drawn towards the country which, as I profess to a be a Buddhist, has always had a great attraction to me.

Q: But had the political movement started by Gandhiji any effect on your mind?

A: The political movement certainly did not fail to make a deep impression on me as I myself do not agree with politics of might which I could not fail seeing had drawn Germany into the catastrophic war and bloodshed and had driven me away from my second home, England, where I had been for twenty years happier than in my own country. As I was an anti-militarist before coming to England, and England at that time had not introduced compulsory military service, and had a limited monarchy which could do no harm as the autocratic monarchy of Germany so often has done, I naturally felt at home there. This war made me recognise that every country has a right to Self-Government according to its own standard of culture, and hence I felt the justification of Gandhiji's non-co-operation movement.

BURNT HER BOATS.

Q: Did you then think of leaving Germany for good and adopting this country as your own?

A: I certainly did. For, I sold my house and everything in it for almost a ridiculous sum as there is not much ready money in Germany. There were no relatives to bind me after I lost my mother during the war and others who were near and dear to me. I need hardly say that I thought of settling down in the Ashram.

Q: How long did you stay in the Ashram?

A: Having arrived in June—the very worst time, I believe, to arrive in India—I very soon was beset by all kinds of insects, and finding that the atmosphere did not agree with me, Bapu sent me to Mussurrie in September, where I soon recovered. But I had made up my mind to leave India in March.

Q: Did you then return to the Ashram?

A: I then went to the Vidiapith where I had a German class, which however soon dwindled away to a very small number. This was, indeed, a novel experience to my German mind as we are usually most eager to acquire any knowledge which can be gleaned on the way. Then I spent a very happy time with Miss Anasuya Sarabhai, a woman whom I am proud to have for a friend. And I echo the words of Saklatvala that with regard to her work among Labouring Classes she is the best trained worker, as she is the best friend of all those who are in need and trouble.

Q: Will you now please let me have your general impressions of India?

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS.

A: Filming concrete pictures however rapidly they may succeed each other is very easy. But to give the true reflection of soul pictures before having viewed them objectively is far more difficult. One thing is certain. In spite of many disappointments, I return richer by far than when I came. For, I have found a second Buddha in Bapu whose soul is truthfulness and love unbounded. He will be in that respect the guiding star of my life and it is he who will always draw me back to India. He, it is whose fight against superstition can save India from her deplorable condition. As long as there exists caste, creed and untouchability, Sadhus and Sanyasis who go about with faces smeared with ashes and impose upon the people's credulity, there will be no hope of the growth of any movement for her freedom. I wish that these lines may fall into the hands of some well-meaning high representatives of Government who would see with my eyes and share my firm conviction that compulsory education is the only means of raising the people from their deplorable standard of mentality, and would free them from the bondage of superstition. I need hardly remind the

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ARE INDIAN PRINCES PROGRESSIVE?

BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

IV.

Mr. Rushbrook Williams has said a good deal about the existing cleavage between the Indian States and British India. He says, at the present moment British India tends to assume the offensive while the States stand on the defensive. This is a total misconception. We regret that the key-stone of the structure of the Indian Constitution has not at all been appreciated, much less perceived, by him. The real spirit of the Reforms is altogether ignored. If Mr. Williams had grasped it clearly and forcibly he would not have made certain statements which are not creditable to a politician of his position.

A NEW DYNASTY.

The central fact of the modern times, the pivot of the Reforms, has been remarkably stated by two distinguished statesmen of different political complexion. Lord Irvin in the memorable speech which he delivered at Lahore pertinently observed as below: "A new dynasty has arisen, the dynasty of the people themselves. New powers and new responsibilities are in your hands." The Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri elucidated the same point in detail in his lectures at Cochin: "It is true that in British India it is the wish of the people, it is the aspiration of the people which hereafter is to be the main-spring of all public, of all governmental, of all State action. It is not Briton, they say, it is not the suzerain power whose interest will be the dominant consideration in future; it is the interest of the governed, the people of the country, the democracy of the future whom we are going to trust." This is the faithful interpretation and correct implication of the Announcement of August 1917. The members of the hierarchy till now subsisting were the Suzerain, the machinery created by the Suzerain for the governance of India, namely, the Governor-General and the Political Department and the Indian Princes. Hereafter it is not the Sovereign, it is not his officers, it is the people to whom the Sovereign is delegating his powers. It is the future democracy, the chosen representatives of the people and the Ministers responsible to them, who are to exercise the Sovereign power of the future.

SIGN OF THE TIMES.

If this fact is correctly appreciated, if the Princes can transfer their allegiance

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Notes of the Day.

A Cascade of Compliments.

Lord Incheape took the opportunity in the House of Lords, of showering compliments upon the bureaucracy in India and upon the late Lord Rawlinson for the help they gave him when he was in this country with the pruning knife and succeeded in applying it in several directions. The Lords were told on Tuesday to urge economies in the British national expenditure, by Lord Beauchamp and Lord Oxford, and Lord Incheape suggested to his brother peers in the discussion in that august Assembly that the Chancellor of the Exchequer "should ration all Government departments." Sir William Birdwood came in also for complimentary mention from Lord Incheape "for having loyally carried out all the recommendations" for reduction in military expenditure in India proposed by the Incheape Committee, but all this deluge of compliments has no value at least in Indians eyes, because India now knows how the present Commander-in-Chief has not brought the expenditure even to the level fixed by the Incheape Committee and even threatens to secure an increase in it at the first favourable opportunity and how Sir Basil Blackett has been powerless to reduce it although, as he admitted recently in the Assembly, he agrees that the limit of retrenchment is not yet reached.

Cheap Sneers.

The British Army Officer prides himself on being a true sportsman. What kind of true sportsmanship it was, one considers, which led Sir George MacMunn to indulge in cheap sneers at the expense of Indians wishing to force an entrance into that preserve of the British race, a career in the Indian Army? Describing the "romance" of the Indian Army in an address to the East Indian Association he fulminated against the policy of Indianisation of the Army and dwelt on the "difficulties of admitting Indian officers to the same positions of command as the British." He expatiated largely on the defective educational system in India, which in his eyes was "all wrong" and did not build up character. If the system is all wrong, whose is the fault? Of the Indian people, or of those who have forced the system on them? In spite of it India has managed to produce men and women of character and she proposes to produce officers too quite capable of taking the defence of the country in their own hands, officers who will not yearn for British companionship.

A Little Relief.

The popular forces in the Legislative Assembly achieved a notable victory in carrying Mr. Prakasam's amendment to the Finance Bill for reducing the salt duty to ten annas per maund. We hope the Government will not cheat the poor man in India of the little relief he will obtain as a result of this reduction, by restoring the original duty. Sir Basil Blackett in opposing Mr. Prakasam's amendment threatened that the Assembly would have to impose "some other form of central taxation" if the duty is reduced because the three crores and twelve lakhs that will be lost by reduction will prevent the remission of provincial contributions. If the remission is to depend only on retaining the high duty on salt it only shows the hollowness of the Government's repeated protests that they are anxious to help the provinces by remission of provincial contributions. They ought to have framed the budget on lines suggested by the popular representatives to avoid the difficulty of making good the loss in the salt revenue by retrenchment in other directions, for example, the military expenditure.

The Burden Continues.

The poor and middle classes are to have no relief, however, from the high postal charges. Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's amendment to the Finance Bill for the reduction of the single post card from six pies each to three pies, in other words, for going back to the pice post card so popular in this country, was defeated by 61 votes to 53. It is a pity that there were not present in the Assembly non-official members in enough numbers to support such a just and popular move to bring back the old rate. The loss to the postal revenues would not have been so material as absolutely to preclude the possibility of making up for it from other sources and this burden on the poor is to continue because the Government have not imagination enough to realise that with increased literacy the inducement to make use of the pice post card will be so great as to increase materially the total consumption by the public of a commodity the cheapness of which is a helpful factor in encouraging the writing habit.

The Bigots.

Some time ago, the Government of Ceylon appointed a Committee to inquire into the possibility of developing the system of indigenous medicine in the Colony. The majority report of the Committee declared that a definite recognition be given by the State to the indigenous system as an established method of treatment for disease and recommended that the State should give its revival due support and encouragement. This was too much for the Allopathic fraternity in the Colony which feel themselves tied down to the British Medical Association and in the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of that Association they launched an attack against the Majority report, their main grievance being that the majority took into consideration evidence collected elsewhere when they arrived at their conclusions so favourable to Ayurveda and Unani. This bigoted attitude is hardly creditable to a body of men who are supposed to be imbued with the spirit of true scientific discovery. They will not be able to kill the indigenous system of medicine by such tactics.

PATEL'S FIRST CASTING VOTE

TIE OF 53 VOTES ON EITHER SIDE.

LAST STAGE OF THE FINANCE BILL.

When the Assembly met on Wednesday, discussion centred round the Finance Bill. Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's motion for pice post cards was defeated by 61 votes to 53.

But the surprise of the day was the voting on Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's amendment which resulted in a tie of 53 votes on either side. For the first time in his tenure, President Patel exercised his casting vote to maintain "status quo."

The Finance Bill was passed clause by clause and when Sir Basil Blackett moved for the adoption of the amended bill, Mr. Ranga Iyer opposed it on the principle of "no taxation without representation."

ADVERSE VERDICT AGAINST PICE POST CARDS.

DELHI, March 23.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day at 10 a.m. an hour earlier than usual, and continued the consideration of the Finance Bill. The attendance was somewhat meagre and the galleries were practically empty.

A large number of questions were asked by Rajah Ghazanfarali Khan. The Army Secretary, replying to one question, said Government were considering the question of communal proportions in command and district headquarters and other offices of the Army in India, and would also consider whether it was desirable to issue instructions regarding communal proportions in the clerical establishments of cantonments. The House proceeded to elect a Standing Finance Committee for the Budget year.

REDUCTION ON POST-CARDS.

Mr. C. Doraiswami Aiyengar moved the reduction of the price of post-cards to a quarter of an anna, and advocated it in the interests of the masses, since, as a consequence of the doubling of the rate poor people were using post-cards lesser.

Pandit Thakurdas supported the proposal, and dwelt on the civilising influence of the extension of the postal service.

Mr. Aney asked the House not to take seriously the threat if the postal rate was reduced, the remission of the provincial contributions would be jeopardised. Government was committed to this remission and would be able to carry on its commitments.

Mr. Neogy inquired, in view of the strong feeling among non-officials in the House, why Sir B. N. Mitra had not placed the matter before the Standing Committee for advice. Was not the United States subsidising the Postal Department?

Mr. T. Prakasam characterised the postal rates as a tax, inasmuch as the levy was heavier than the people could bear.

The Finance Member remarked that this was not a tax, but a rate-charge for services rendered.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas interjected that this was a monopoly service, and the charges constituted a tax.

Mr. N. M. Joshi held that the postal facilities were benefitting the urban people more than the rural population, and he laid greater stress on the need for the extension of postal facilities in rural areas.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt considered that the rural masses used the postal department more than others.

Mr. Cocke asked the House not to be carried away by sentiment. The department must pay its way. The proposed reduction would hinder the expansion of postal facilities in rural areas.

Mr. Nirmal Chunder Chunder remarked that this was the test of Sir Basil Blackett's professions of sympathy for the poor.

Mr. Mukhtear Singh held that the budget only relieved the rich, and supported the proposal.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, basing his remarks on business principles and not on political or sentimental grounds, expressed surprise that the rates had not been reduced. If the budget was a prosperity budget, then the first duty of the Government was to reduce the postal rates. Let them raise the telegraph or telephone rates if necessary, but the post-card should not cost more than a quarter of an anna.

Sir B. N. Mitra, replying, said that the loss if the proposed amendment in rates was made, would be one crore of rupees.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's amendment to reduce the poct-card rate to quarter anna was defeated by 61 votes to 53.

The motion was defeated.

RESTORATION OF MOTOR DUTY.

The House then discussed the proposed reduction in the motor duty. Mr. Prakasam moved an amendment for restoring the thirty per cent. duty, which, he considered, was a justifiable tax on a luxury.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah opposed the amendment and emphasised the need for developing roads to reach areas which railways could not reach. He would rather urge the further reduction of the duty, as motor-cars were no longer luxuries.

Pandit Nilkantadas supported Mr. Prakasam and thought that the proposal was based on Imperial Preference.

Sir Charles Innes refuted this suggestion. Motor owners paid a tax on petrol and municipal levies, besides the import duty, and the Government proposed to give this measure relief as a beginning.

The amendment was rejected, and the House rose for lunch.

AFTER-LUNCH PROCEEDINGS

EXPORT DUTY ON RAW HIDES.

After lunch, Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar moved an amendment to retain the five per cent. export duty on raw hides. The tanning industry, he said, was the chief industry of his Province, and indeed, was a key industry, as was proved during the war, when the Government assumed control of the manufacture of leather. If Sir Basil was opposed to the export duty on principle, let him refer the case to the Tariff Board and propose the abolition of the duty next year by giving protection to the tanning industry in some other form.

Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra, in supporting the amendment, emphasised the views of Dr. Paranjpye and Sirdar Jogendra Singh, who were members of the Taxation Committee.

Sir Walter Wilson, opposed the amendment.

Mr. Shunmukhan Chetty said it would be an unwarranted step to withdraw the duty without conducting an enquiry into the position of the tanning industry, which had demanded an investigation by the Tariff Board.

Mr. Lamb (Burma) supporting the proposal for the removal of the duty, said that it was a mill-stone round the neck of the manufacturers who depended entirely on export.

Pandit Nilkanta Das argued that the withdrawal of the duty would encourage export, resulting in increased slaughter of cows and with consequent evil efforts on agriculture.

WANTED A LEAD.

Sir Purshotamdas said this was the third most important industry in the hands of Indians. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce at its session in Calcutta unanimously supported the continuance of the export duty. Let the House give a definite lead to-day that the Legislature of India wanted to develop the tanning industry so that in these provinces which were infrested solely in the export of raw hides the people could divert their attention to tanning and follow the example of Madras and U. P.

Mr. Khin Ma Ung endorsed every word of Mr. Lamb.—A. P.

Sir Charles Innes said that Government had satisfied themselves that the removal of the duty was the right course to take from the point of India as a whole.

At this stage, closure was applied but the chair called on Mr. Ariff who though interested in the tanning industry was in favour of Government's proposal in the interest of the producer of raw hides.

PRESIDENT'S FIRST CASTING VOTE

Mr. Prakasam strongly advocated the cause of the Madras tanning industry.

Closure was then applied and the House accepted it and divided on Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's amendment which resulted in a tie 53 on either side. When the President announced the voting, there were cheers from all sides of the House.

Mr. Patel giving his first casting vote said that the practice of the chair being to stand for the 'status quo,' he would vote for the amendment which was declared, carried, amidst non-official cheers by 54 to 53.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Mr. Mukhtar Singh next moved an amendment which was opposed to the proposed abolition of the export duty on tea as the United Kingdom was the principal consumer of Indian tea. This proposal too was for Imperial preference. Where would this preference end?

Mr. D. P. Misra supported the amendment in a speech which Sir Basil Blackett later complained was full of charges and allegations and innuendoes.

Sir Basil said that the export duty on lea was bad in principle. This was admitted by all. It had none of the virtues of hides in regard to which he expressed to the President Mr. Patel his thanks for giving nine lakhs. (Laughter.)

Mr. Prakasam: Have another fifty lakhs by retaining tea duty? (Laughter.)

Pandit Nilkantadas endorsed Mr. Misra's allegation that Government were favouring tea planters and extending to them if not a full monopoly at least something like that. The motion was lost.

AMENDMENT ON INCOME TAX.

Mr. Muktar Singh made an unsuccessful attempt to exclude income-tax in respect of joint income in Hindu families.

Mr. T. Prakaksam moved an amendment to omit the clause relating to super-tax.

(Continued on page 9.)

"SEND THE FULL QUOTA."

INDIAN MERCHANTS ON GENEVA DELEGATION.

CLASH OF INDO-BRITISH INTERESTS

BOMBAY, Mar. 23.

In view of the Government decision to send only three delegates to the International Economic Conference at Geneva and not the full quota of five, the Draft Representation Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent the following representation to the Commerce Department of the Government of India:

A perusal of the items which are to come up for discussion at the said conference shows there will be subjects of very far reaching importance to India, such as (1) Liberty of trading, including economic and fiscal treatment of foreigners and foreign companies, (2) Indirect methods of protecting national commerce and shipping including discriminating legislation, (3) international commercial treaties, (4) international agreement regarding national industries, (5) international action and collaboration in agriculture.

CLASH OF INTERESTS.

The Committee submits that in several of these subjects the interests of India clash the interests of Great Britain and in view of the dilatory policy of the Government of India till now, despite the agitation in India for more prompt action, the Committee feel that it is imperative that the Government of India should send representatives to the Conference who will be able to save India from being committed to a policy which may not meet the aspirations of India. On this, amongst other grounds, the Committee most emphatically urge that the full quota of delegates be sent to this Conference and that the personnel of this should be selected in a manner which will ensure confidence in the personnel from the Indian public. In view of the Assembly sitting at present, the Committee suggests that the leaders of Indian parties in the Assembly should be consulted by the Government of India without delay.

Should Government overlook this suggestion of the Committee, it is apprehended that the Indian public may have to bring it to the notice of the Conference that despite requests of this nature, the Government of India have deliberately preferred or selected to act in a manner which will prevent Indian opinion from being fully ventilated at the International Economic Conference.—Free Press.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A BRIEF SESSION.

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The Council of State held a brief session to-day, lasting a few minutes. The Secretary laid on the table the Currency Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly. On the motion of Sir Muhammad Habibullah, the House agreed to elect an Advisory Committee for the Departments of Emigration and Health.

On the motion of Sir Maneckji Dadhabhoy, the House decided to suspend the rules of business in respect of discussion over the Currency Bill, which will therefore come up before the Council to-morrow.—A. P.

DR. GOUR'S AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

MADRAS MEETING ACCORDS HEARTY SUPPORT.

MADRAS, Mar. 23.

A resolution according hearty support to Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour's Age of Consent Bill and expressing the view that early marriage and early parentage among Indians are responsible for their physical and mental degeneration, was passed at a well attended public meeting held this evening at the Gokhale Hall.

Sir P. Sivaswamy Iyer, who presided, paid a tribute to Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour's perseverence in re-introducing the Bill and said the duty of every Indian was to support it. He said the measure was meeting with opposition not only from certain sections of Hindus but from other communities as well.

Referring to the sastric injunctions, he asked how many of them were obeying the rule that marriage should be consummated immediately after puberty.

Mrs. Cousins, explaining the genesis the meeting read a letter from Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, in which he said the Home Member had refused to receive the deputation which wanted to urge upon him the necessity to take up the bill this session. Meanwhile they could mobilise public opinion in their favour.

Dr. Mrs. Muthulakshmi moved the resolution which was supported by the daughter of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar.—Free Press.

THE THORNY PROBLEM.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES AS PEACEMAKERS.

BARISAL, Mar. 23.

Attempts are being made by two Christian missionaries belonging to the Oxford and Baptist Missions for the solution of the communal trouble between the Hindus and Muslims with regard to the question of music before mosque.—Free Press.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

PRIORY PARK WINS

ASTERUS AND MELON DEAD HEAT

LONDON, Mar. 23.

The Lincolnshire Handicap resulted as follows:—

PRIORY PARK 1
ORBINDOS 2

Asterus and Melon dead heat for the Third Place.—

DETAILS OF THE RACE.

Berkeley Bridge and Galloper King were the first to show in front and led for Priory Park, Asterus, Orbindos, Antovrat and Helterskelter for two furlongs, where Priory Park took slight lead over Orbindos, Berkeley Bridge Asterus, Grand Flight and Melon. Halfway, Helterskelter and Galloper King were beaten by Priory Park who came on from Asterus, Melon and Grand Flight. At distance, Priory Park led from Asterus and Orbindos. The last named weakened shortly afterwards, but came on again and in thrilling struggle Priory Parek just lasted long enough to win. Melon got on terms with Asterus in the last stride. Grand Flight was fifth and Weissdorn sixth.

Time was one minute fortytwo and four-fifths seconds. Tide did not run. Otherwise runners were identical with probables.

STARTING PRISE BETTING.

The following was the starting price betting on Lincolnshire:—Twenty to one Priory Park, 100 to 6 Orbindos, three to one Asterus, thirtythree to one Melon. Thirty ran. Won by head. One and half lengths separated second from third.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

LONDON, March 22.

Battleshaft and Rosehearty have been scratched from the Lincolnshire.—Reuter's Special.

ALTERATIONS.

The following are alterations in Lincolnshire probables:—Jarive will be ridden by Field, Saint Fortunate by Beasley and Laine by Caldwell.

The following are additional runners Gifter (Magee) and Kingstown (Stepenson).

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, March 22.

The following are the Grand National probables with their riders:—Brights Boy (J. Anthony), Gerald L. (L. Rees), White Park (Foster), Spris (T. Leader), Amberwave (O'Brien), Grecian Wave (Meaney), Marsin (Powell), Thrown In (Grosvenor), Knight of Wilderness (Gurney), Dwarf of Forest (Kennard), Shaunor (Madden), Silver Somme (Connors), Keep Cool (Goswell), Red Bee (F. Gurney), Hawker (Grant), Ballystockart (Sassoon), Uncle Jack (O'Sullivan), Test Match (S. Dennis), Trumpeard (Wandby), Master Billie (F. Rees), Popahead (Fowler), Drinmond (J. Balding), Bovril Third (Pennington), Misconduct (Parvin), Sir Huon (Rayson), Panlings (A. Davis), Cashbox (Green), Master of Arts (Payne), Snapper (M. Dennis), Ruddiman (Croney), Upton Lad (Dotton), Grakle (Moloney), Eagles Tail (Brookes), Mr. Jolly (Wight), Corazon (Morgan), Lissett Third (Fawcett), Blaenor (E. Doyle), All White (Mason), Golden Peace (—), and Miss Balscadden (D. Thomas).—Reuter's Special.

JAPANESE BANKS STOP PAYMENT

DUE TO ECONOMIC STRENFENCY

LONDON, Mar. 23.

New York.—It is stated that Japanese Bankers here have been informed that six more small Banks in Japan with deposits totalling one-hundred and twenty-eight million yen have closed their doors owing to uneasiness with regard to economic situation resulting from the Government's financial programme. Large Banks are not affected. Measures have been taken to extend Government and other aid to smaller firms.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA'S MAYORALTY.

MR. SEN GUPTA'S NAME SUGGESTED

CALCUTTA, March 23.

Public opinion was invited to the suggestion made at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, this evening, presided over by Mr. J. L. Bannerjee, as to who should hold the position of Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation. Names of Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Sir P. C. Roy and Mr. Nirmal Chandar Chandar were put forward for the Mayoralty, and it was suggested that the Deputy Mayorship should go to a Muslim to be elected by the Muslim Councillors and Muslim members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

It was agreed that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose should be the Chief Executive Officer. Hints of a compromise having been received from the other side, the Committee was authorised to see Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta to discuss the matter.

Another meeting of the Hindu Councillors of the Corporation was held at Mr. Sen-Gupta's house and the name of Mr. Sen-Gupta was unanimously suggested for the Mayoralty.—Free Press.

OUT TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

CANTONESE GENERAL'S MANIFESTO TO CHINESE PEOPLE.

"DISTINGUISH BETWEEN IMPERIALISM AND FOREIGNERS".

According to the latest cables, situation is easier in the Native districts, where the Nationalist regulars have gained control over the situation.

The Cantonese Commander-General has issued a manifesto to the Chinese people denouncing indiscriminate attacks and calls upon the people to discriminate between Imperialists and Foreigners.

Chinese shops have re-opened, but Foreign business has completely been paralysed due to the strike of Customs employees and Postal workers. International mail has been brought to a standstill and 160,000 people are on strike.

FOREIGN BUSINESS COMPLETELY PARALYSED

LONDON, March 23.

Shanghai.—Chinese casualties in last night's clashes are estimated at from 50 to 100 killed and wounded. The situation is easier to-day in the Native districts, where the Nationalist regulars are gradually controlling matters. The Northerners are still holding out somewhere in Chapei. There is still some firing, but the Chinese shops are reopened which can be regarded as godo sign.

It is reported that the Nationalist forces are within few miles of Nankiang from which place, evacuation of all women and children continues to all available merchant vessels. Those waiting for berths are meanwhile taking refuge in British and American warships. The Chinese are also evacuating Nanking, whither the United States gunboat is proceeding from Hankow.

MANIFESTO TO CHINESE PEOPLE.

British and French Consuls General this morning succeeded in getting into touch with Cantonese Commander General Paichingshi who affirmed his intention of maintaining order.

Paichingshi has issued a mainifesto to the Chinese people in which he denounces "foreign Imperialism" and declares "Shanghai will become a strong base not only for Chinese nationalism but also for world revolution" but people must distinguish between attacking Imperialism and foreigners. They must not insult foreigners and destroy their property. The General urges arbitration in order to avoid strikes and deprecates exorbitant demands of the workers which he says would result in closing factories altogether.

ALL IS QUIET.

A tour along the Northern boundary of the Settlement this morning, reveals that all is quiet after the clashes of yesterday. The Coldtream Guards relieved the Durhams on

CHIANG KAI-SHEK.—Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist armies advancing on Shanghai.

Markham Road Bridge, whither the American Marines were rushed in view of the rumour that an attempt would be made to blow up the bridge. The vicinity of the British posts has been littered with bombs and ammunition taken from Northerners, hundreads of whom are penned in bamboo bird-cage near by. It is believed that 6,000 Southern troops are now in the vicinity of Shanghai excluding 2,000 armed civilians who have already occupied the official buildings. Among yesterday's narrow escapes is the story of a golfer playing on the race course in the middle of the settlement, when a bullet struck his golf and smashed the clubs.

BUSINESS AT STANDSTILL.

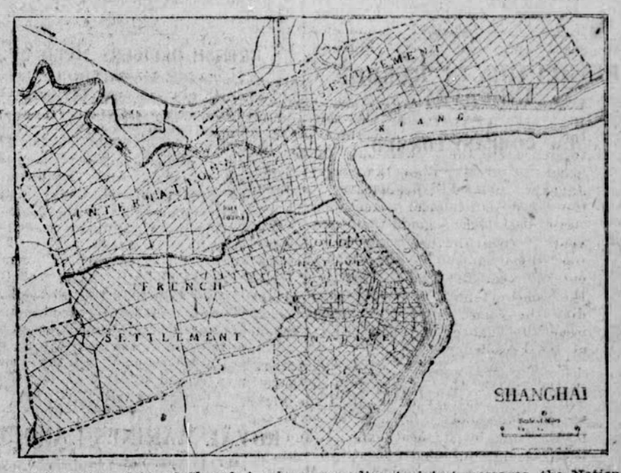
Foreign business has been completely paralysed. The Chinese employees of the Customs struck to-day, thanks to the grim threats of intimidators who sent the usual warnings regarding what would happen to disobedient men or their families. This together with postal workers strike by which all International mails has been brought to standstill has resulted in temporary commercial eclipse of Shanghai where 160,000 are now on strike.—Reuter.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, March 23.

Widespread report yesterday, that H. M. S. Vindictive was shelled and returned fire in Shanghai yesterday, is contradicted by a Shanghai message which says that there is no truth whatever in it.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI IN DANGER.



A bird's eye view of Shanghai, where according to latest messages, the Nationalist flag begins to fly over the Native City.

AGREED TO SURRENDER

OFFICIAL NEWS OF CAPITULATION

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Shanghai.—Official news of the capitulation is contained in an announcement General Pishuchen, ex-Commander of Shantung troops, agreed to surrender to Chang-Kai-Shek, the Southern Commander. The Kuomintang Flag was subsequently hoisted at General Pishuchen's headquarters. Nevertheless, many thousands of Shantung troops at Chapei and elsewhere are still unaware of General Pishuchen's action. The regular Nationalist troops are expected to occupy Chapei to-morrow.

SHELLS FALL IN SETTLEMENT.

Several three-pounder trench-mortar shells have fallen in the Northern sections of the Settlement. One of them hit the Presbyterian Mission and exploded, but there were o casualties.—Reuter.

A VERITABLE INFERNO.

STREETS STREWN WITH DEAD.

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Shanghai.—Utter chaos outside the Settlement is exemplified by the fact that the Northerners are still running an armoured train, and are firing indiscriminately at everything visible between the North and North-Eastern Stations, though White Russians who are in charge are either nos aware that the Shantungers are not supposed to be fighting or are afraid to leave the train.

Chinese spectators displayed much merriment when the Shansungers beheaded two Russians and stuck their heads on bayonet points in sight of the British guards. A veritable inferno was loosed at Chapei where streets are strewn with th

(Continued on page 8).

NATIONAL EXPEN DITURE.

ECONOMIES URGED IN LORDS

PLEA FOR FOLLOWING INDIA'S EXAMPLE

LONDON, March 22.

An interesting reference to India was made by Viscount Inchcape in the House of Lords, to-day, in the course of discussion on the motion of Lord Beauchamp urging economies in the national expenditure and a reduction of taxation to which Lord Middleton moved an amendment to curtail the national and local expenditure and reduce the staffs of Government departments. Lord Oxford proposed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should ration all Government departments.

Lord Incheape, supporting Lord Oxford, referred to his experiences in India where he found that all officials were extremely anxious to do everything in their power to reduce expenditure, and to none of them was he more indebted than to the distinguished soldier and administrator, late Lord Rawlinson, and Sir Basil Blackett. He was supported all through by the Viceroy, Marquis of Reading, and his thanks were due to Viscount Peel who having ordered him out consistently encouraged him. He looked back on his six months' work at Delhi with nothing but greatest pleasure and satisfaction.

CO-OPERATION OF OFFICIALS.

He said any success that the Indian Retrenchment Committee had achieved was mainly due to the co-operation of the members of his Committee and the generous help given by his staff, but beyond everything else to the whole-hearted desire of all officials to effect reductions. In fact many of the economies were suggested by the officials themselves. He noticed the present Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Birdwood, had stated in the Legislative Assembly the other day in regard to the military expenditure that "every specific cut recommended by the Inchcape Committee has been loyally carried out." He thought it would be well if the spirit displayed in India was manifested here instead of what he ventured to call a lukewarm and inattentive attitude of Whitehall owards economy.—Reuter.

REVOLUTION IN RUBBER INDUSTRY

NEW COMPANY FORMED

LONDON, Mar. 22.

A new company calculated to cause a revolution in the rubber industry has been formed under the chairmanship of Sir Eric Geddes, chairman of the Dunlop Company, with an influential international directorate to develop a new process relating to the manufacture of motor tubes, tyres and other rubber goods.

The principal feature is the deposition of rubber direct from the latex by means of electricity. Rubber will be used in the natural liquid state as latex, thus retaining its strength and requiring a considerably smaller quantity than hitherto to obtain the necessary strength.

It is claimed that the new process dispenses with this quantity of plant, power and labour and preserves the natural nerve of rubber.

The inventor is Dr. Paul Keein of a Hungarian rubber goods factory, who is the managing director of the new company. Separate companies have been established for the United States and France.—Reuter.

TO COMBAT HOOLIGANISM.

CITIZENS ENLISTED AS CONSTABLES

BARISAL, Mar. 23.

To meet with the cases of hooliganism which have been recently reported in Barisal district, the authorities have enlisted respectable Hindus and Muslims as constables in the police force.—Free

PROCESSION CASE HEARING.

BARISAL, Mar. 23.

The hearing of the procession case in which an entire Saraswati pujah procession with several leaders, including Saral Kumar Dutta, M.L.C., and Mr. Satin Sen, were prosecuted, for violating Section 144, came up for hearing to-day. Some of the accussed, including Satin, who are in jail were examined. They all pleaded not guilty.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson received the Chief and the Rani Saheb of Sangli at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 22nd March.

Mr. T. N. Stack and Captain and Mrs. C. E Pert lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 22nd March.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson presided at the Inaugural Meeting of the Children's Aid Society on Tuesday, the 22nd March.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson dined with the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir on Tuesday, the 22nd March.

OUT TO MAINTAIN ORDER

(Continued from page 7.)

dead. Many women's fingers have been cut off to secure rings and everything that could be looted has been looted. But th looters have by no means an easy task in carrying off the booty because swarms of other looters are continually arriving and fighting with the former for a share in th loot.

The strike is still spreading, and the Red intimidation is growing bolder. The boatswain of a British ship has received written summons to appear at the Union Headquarters to be flogged with bamboos for permitting his coolies to scrub the decks after the strike had been proclaimed. The summons adds that non-compliance will mean that the boatswain and all his family will be shot.—Reuter.

ATTEMPTING TO FORCE ENTRY INTO SETTLEMENT,

SHANTUNGERS REPULSED WITH LOSSES.

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Shanghai.—Between twelve and eighteen Shantung troops were killed to-day by the British troops, half a mile to the west of the spot where the previous attempt was made to invade the International Settlement. It appears that 200 disarmed Shantungers entered the Settlement peacefully and when 700 more attempted to force entry and fired at the Durhams who were guarding the boundary, the Durhams replied and drove back the Shantungers. Two of the Durhams were wounded.—Reuter.

NORTHERNERS' RUSH TOWARDS SETTLEMENT.

BRITISH REPLY TO CHINESE FIRE

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Shanghai.—When armed Northerners broke the cordon in the north of the Settlement, the Durhams were forced to use Lewis-gun and rifles in reply to Chinese fre. Later, 300 Northerners were allowed to enter the Settlement after they had been disarmed.

Japanese naval men disarmed and admitted several hundred more. The rush of the Northerners towards the Settlement is apparently due to the arrival of the vanguard of the Nationalist regulars this afternoon.—Reuter.

BRITISH OFFICERS HELD UP.

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Shanghai.—In response to the Nationalist request to the Municipal authorities for consultation in order to avoid friction, Colonel Hon. wood, Chief of the Intelligence Staff, Major Johnson, Commissioner General, Shanghai, and Viscount Gort, Chief of Staff, confered, to-day, with the Nationalist Commander in the Native city "When they were returning escorted by the Nationalists they were held up for an hour by student demonstrators who protested against the "intrusion of British officer into China". An attempt was made to search Col. Heywood, and his chauffeue was beaten. Gunmen soon arrived and the crowd was seized with panic. Britishers were rescued at the nick of time by a second escort sent by the Nationalist Commander.—Reuter.

ROYAL MARINES LANDED.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

RUGBY, March 22.

The Premier made a statement in the House of Commons regarding the situation in Shanghai. He said that at six o'clock last night, there were reported to be 23,000 Cantonese troops in the area immediately south of the French Settlement, but that the number was probably exaggerated. Chinese police stations outside the settlement had been taken over, and their arms seized by agitators, who were creating disorder on the settlement borders. At the Municipal Council's request, armed guards of national forces concerned were guarding property outside the cordon. There were three Japanese posts in the district and six British.

The Royal Marines had landed at the riverside area opposite Shanghai, to protect the lives and property of Britishers there.

The Northern forces were reported to be evacuating Soochow, and it was reported that General Chang Chung Chang was preparing to defend Nanking strongly.

Press telegrams indicate that in the settlement, the situation is completely under control.

Several attempts have been made by Chinese troops to break through the barriers. One large body of Northerners temporarily succeeded, but were finally disarmed or ejected. Several shells, presumably misdirected, fell in the Settlement, without the loss of life to foreigners.

Considerable sniping into the Settlement has taken place. Japanese marines have replied, and the men of the Durham regiment were compelled to retaliate in one case, though they did not reply to other sniping, for fear of hitting innocent persons. Southern Nationalist troops control practically all the native city, but in the Chapei district, adjoining the Settlement, some Shantungese are resisting. In this area, hooligan gangs are looting and burning Chinese property.—B. O. W.

REWARD FOR SHELTERING SOLDIER

RUGBY, March 22.

Three Frenchwomen who sheltered British soldiers behind the German lines during the war will be received by the Lord Mayor of London at Mansion House on April 8th. The French Ambassador will attend, and the women will be accompanied by the Mayors of Lecateau and Bertry. One soldier was hidden for nearly four years, and during the greater part of the time, German soldiers were actually billeted in the house, in which he lay hidden in the wardrobe.

"The Daily Telegraph" has received subscriptions, which at present exceed £2,000, for presentation to the women.—B. O. W.

1,500,000 CHINESE CIVILIANS IN SETTLEMENT.

RUGBY, March 22.

The situation in the Shanghai International Settlement was last night reported to be well in hand. Military and naval contingents of eight nations, British, French, Japanese, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese, are guarding the Settlement and the French Concession. Within this area are one and a half million Chinese civilians, mostly in a highly excited condition.

A general strike for three days, in which the public services employees are participating, was declared in celebration of the Southern Victory.

The Settlement Municipal Council declared a state of emergency from noon yesterday, and this involves preparations for taking over the utility services and mobilising the volunteers.

The Settlement boundaries are subject to sporadic attack by armed parties of uncertain allegiance, and a few casualties have apparently been caused among the members of the defence force. Outside the Settlement, a confused situation exists. Many Northerners, including Pe Hsu Cheng, the Shantung Commander, have gone over to the Southerners. Burning and looting, attributable to irregulars and the riff-raff, took place in the Chinese City throughout the night, when incessant firing was heard outside the Settlement cordon.—B. O W

ALL CHILDREN SAFELY EVACUATED

CHIEF OF STAFF ESCAPES CAPTURE

SHANGHAI, March 23.

The Chief of Staff, Viscount Gort and the Consul-General, Sir Sydney Barton, narrowly escaped being captured by the Cantonese while endeavouring to arrange the evacuation from the Anglo-French Convent at Chapei of 500 Chinese and foreign children who were seriously endangered.

Major-General Duncan desired to avoid the sending of forces to the institution, which is in Chinese territory. So Viscount Gort and Sir Stanley Barton undertook to try to arrange the matter diplomatically. They proceeded to the northern barricade accompanied by a French Jesuit father, who advanced through the burning streets and though wounded reached the convent and arranged the evacuation.

This was proceeding satisfactorily when a hitch occurred. Viscount Gort and Sir Sydney Barton decided to go forward and investigate under the safe conduct of Cantonese officers, but when they were half a mile from the barrier they were met by a detachment of the Cantonese led by an officer in mufti and were arrested.

Viscount Gort, who was in uniform but was unarmed, was searched and they wanted to detain him. The Cantonese were most truculent and he and Sir Stanley Barton were allowed to return to the barrier only after the latter had proved their identity.

It is believed that all the children have been safely evacuated.—Reuter.

NORTHERN BRITISH POSTS REINFORCED

SHANGHAI, March 23.

The northern British posts have been reinforced and there is intensive armoured car patrolling in the settlement, where all is quiet.

All the Shantungese troopsa have been disposed of and numbers of disarmed persons have been admitted into the settlement while the remainder have capitulated to the Cantonese.—Reuter.

MARINES HELD IN READINESS

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE VIGILANT

WASHINGTON, March 23.

President Coolidge and his advisers are anxiously watching the situation in Shanghai. There are indications that whatever steps President Coolidge decides to take will be taken in close co-operation with Britain and France.

It is generally conceded that in the situation there is danger of serious incidents developing, with more momentous results than the Boxer rising.

News of the landing of American marines has been received here with certain relief, as some feeling has been aroused by the publication of newspaper despatches from Shanghai ironically contrasting the "masterly inactivity" of the American marines on board the ships with the businesslike efficiency of the British military preparations.

Reuter learns that while there is no intention of immediately sending reinforcements to China, 3,000 marines are being held in readiness and will, if necessary, be despatched together with three scout cruisers at present at Honolulu.—Reuter.

"LES PRAYER AND MORE WORK"

(Continued From Page 6.)

readers of my temple visit with Mahatma at Benares which so much upset the priests that the next day was spent in cleansing the temple from the dreadful pollution which my footsteps had occasioned. And though it had already happened in December the papers could not refrain from writing articles about it only a few weeks ago.

NEED OF NEW CULTURE.

India to my mind has lived too long on her old culture, and has fallen into such a state of religious dreaminess, laziness and indifference to mental developments that only a new and totally different culture can create a new India. The really cultured class in India see the necessity of this and I consider it a privilege to call some of the very finest of them my friends, to whom I hope to return trying my little best to help them in their work of nation-building.

Q: How far have your idealistic colours of India been realised by actual experience?

A: I may answer this question by comparing the India of my mind's eye to a modern picture which produces a great effect at a distance but which repels you as you approach it. Yet a certain attraction remains as you take a step backwards again. The attraction of India as a whole will remain and the repulsive colouring which you can't help seeing will naturally creep up again when you come into closer contact with the realistic conditions of the people. But I daresay this will be the same with every country in the world.

And then I asked for her parting message for the people of India. This Miss Haussding would not give at once. She hesitated for some time smiling and wondering till the words came to her lips: "Less prayer and more work."

CREATE NEW INDIA.

But I cannot close this interview without adding something of what I have gathered from her many discussions on a wide variety of subjects. I must confess she has done less than justice to herself, and to the Sabarmati Ashram—which she has left for several months past—and the many men and institutions that are clustered round about Gandhiji. The reader will already have perceived that while this gifted lady has more than her share of typical German idealism she is temperamentally not fitted to be anybody's "disciple." While she highly reveres Gandhiji and describes him as the second Buddha and the star of her life, the queer fact remains that she has not been able to stand the Ashram for any length of time. Miss Haussding has deemed it fit to draw a curtain on the secret of her departure from the Ashram where she hoped to live for ever. And yet she has hardly been able to conceal the fact that her essentially intellectual and modern temperament has not fallen in with the system of taking "orders" and with the deadening intellectual level that she saw alround her. There are indeed many more things that she could have said. But even the little that she has chosen to say is enough to bring home to us the urgent necessity of drastic social and religious reforms and above all of cultivating a new mentality which would break with the decaying past and create the New India of the future.

ARE INDIAN PRINCES PROFRESSION?

(Continued From Page 6).

to the people whom the Sovereign is pleased to entrust with power, there would be no conflict, no cleavage, no offensive and defensive between Indian India and British India. Would the Princes think it derogatory to respect the sovereignty of their own countrymen in whom even the British Sovereign is graciously pleaded to confide? If the Indian Princes visualise the future, understand the key-stone of the Reforms and reconcile themselves to the changed condition, they need not in the least be nervous about themselves, about their Houses, about their permanence. They will have to rule as constitutional monarchs conferring the blessing of Responsible Government on their subjects. In that event a fitting and honourable place would be found for them in the future Commonwealth if they honestly follow the spirit of the Reforms and work out their destiny. Looking to the backward condition of the Indian Princes it is difficult for them to perceive the inwardness of this movement. Interested people and the politicals will try to keep them in blessed ignorance and foster in them a spirit of antagonism to the Reforms. We are not much concerned with the doings of those who would be struggling to covet power till it is divested from their hands. But we are extremely sorry that men of Mr. Rushbrook Williams' position should have failed to read the signs of the times aright and to give a correct lead to the Indian Princes instead of championing the cause of discredited autocracy.

(Concluded.)

ALL BANDRA-TENNIS TOURNAMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Mar. 23.

The following games were decided this morning:

Handicap Singles: A. W. C. Villiers (plus 0) beat W. D. Senha (plus 0) 33-28; 37-35. A. E. Allum (—10) beat F. A. Fazal 33-16; 33-26. S. M. Khambatta (plus 5) beat S. D'Souza (plus 5) 33-24; 33-24.

The fixtures for Friday are: John S. Pereira vs. S. Rodrigues. M. C. Captain vs. Stephen D'Mello. Joseph Gonsalves vs. Leo Rodrigues. George Pereira vs. G. M. Rose. Chas. Fernandes vs. H. J. Sayani.

On Saturday the following are due to play:—

R. Vaidya vs. W. F. Fernandes. C. Gonsalves vs. A. W. C. Villiers S. G. Gollerkeri vs. L. M. Khatau, G. Haridas vs. Hazareth Gonsalves.

INDIAN NAVY BILL.

MR. KENWORTHY'S AMENDMENTS NEGATIVED.

LONDON, March 22.

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons has ordered the Indian Navy Bill to be reported to the House for the third reading. Mr. Kenworthy submitted two amendments requiring the consent of both the Houses of the Indian legislature similarly to the British Parliaments as regards the revenues of India and also placing at the disposal of the Admiralty Indian forces or vessels. Lord Winterton resisted both the amendments which were finally negatived b twelve votes to nine and thirteen votes to eight respectively.

A NEW CLAUSE.

Lord Winterton moved a new clause that "Any law of the Indian legislature under the provisons of the sub-sections three and four and section one of the Government of India Act may provide for the repeal of any law of the Indian legislature in force at the commencement of this act regulating the Royal Indian Marine, but until such repeal the Government of India Act shall in relation to Indian Marine, have effect as if the substitutions effected by the above mentioned sub-sections had not been made, and as if men or ships belonging to the Indian Marine were naval forces or ships raised by the Governor-General in Council within the meaning of the provisions of the sub-sections one and two of section ten."

Lord Winterton explained that the clause made transitory provison for continuance of the existing disciplinary measure. When the Bill was enacted, Indian Legislature would be empowered to legislate and similarly to regulate the discipline and control of the new force. The clause was passed without discussion.—Reuter.

HON. MR. RATANSI D. MORAJI.

RESIGNS FROM PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

BOMBAY, Mar. 23.

In a statement to the Associated Press, the Hon. Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji announces his resignation from the Parliamentary Party which has been formed in the Council of State, with Sir Sankaran Nair as the Leader. He says: "I gave my provisional assent to the formation of a Party in the Council of State, but the basic principles were not discussed at any meeting before my departure from Delhi. I now observe, however, that the Party has, by a majority, decided to accept the ratio fixed by the Government for the rupee at 1s. 6d. Since I hold it to be a matter of vital principle, I regret I cannot continue to be a member of the Party."—A.P.

BARODA LADIES' PROTEST

"ABROGATE AN INHUMAN ACT"

(From A Correspondent.)

A well attended public meeting of the ladies of Baroda was held on the 16th instant, under the presidentship of Princess Shakuntala Raje Gaekwad in which several problems concerning the status of woman were discussed. The Princess explained the object of calling this meeting, and a large number of ladies of various communities tooke part in the discussion.

There is an Act on the Baroda statute books for "getting possession of a wife" which authorises a magistrate bodily to hand over a wife to her husband, if the court decides that her plea for not staying with her husband is unjustifiable. In British India the wife cannot be bodily handed over as if she was a piece of chattel. The meeting passed a resolution to the effect that this inhuman act should be abrogated. It was further resolved that His Highness be requested to raise the age of consent to 16 years, and for the prevention of early marriages the ages of wife and husband which are at present 12 and 16 respectively should be raised to 16 and 20. At the same time the penalty for violation of the Act should be more and more severe. It was resolved that Government should carry out a well organised propaganda to educate public opinion. A deputation was appointed to wait on His Highness and submit the resolutions.

AGENT-GENERAL TO S AFRICA

PLEA FOR APPOINTING AN INDIAN

The Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber have despatched the following telegram to Government of India, Department of Education health and lands, regarding the appointment of the first Agent General in South Africa.

"Committee Indian Merchants Chamber are deeply anxious that an Indian Commanding popular conkdence should be appointed as Agent General of Government of India in South Africa under agreement recetly arrived at between them and South African Government to ensure its success. Staff of Agents General also should consist of Indians. Committee hope Government of India will be pleased to accept this suggestion."

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

A number of timber sheds in Strand Road were gutted by a fire which broke out early this morning, and although no loss of life is yet reported, the damage is stated to be very heavy. A strong breeze blowing from the direction of the river helped to fan the flames, and soon, shed after shed, many of them containing voluable stacks of timber, caught fire. So sudden was the outbreak that the occupants of the building where the fire originated scarcely had the time to betake themselves to safety. The Fire Brigade were prompt in arriving, and although they were not able to save the timber sheds, they prevented the fire from spreading to the adjacent houses.—A.P.

MADRAS GOVT. SUSTAIN DEFEAT.

SWARAJIST MOTION FOR BUT PASSED

MADRAS, Mar. 23.

In the Madras Council to-day, the Government sustained a defeat on a Swarajist motion for a substantial reduction of five lakhs in the allotment of 151. 86 lakhs under the head "Police". The opposition speakers urged the need for retrenchment and rapid Indianisation of the Police Department.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aivar, replying, stated that during the last three years, a reduction of 12 lakhs had been effected in Police expenditure and he would do all in his power to further Indianisation.

The motion was put and carried by 46 votes against 44. The whole demand was next put and agreed to, subject to the above cut, by 55 against 28 votes.—A.P.

PARSI PURSE AND ADDRESS

TO SHAPURJI SAKLATVAL A

Parsi friends and admirers, colleagues and comrades have decided to present a purse and an Address to Shapurji Saklatvalla, M.P., at the Excelior Theatre on Sunday (the 3rd prox.) at 10 a.m. (S. T.), when Dr. Bacha will preside. Admission by tickets (from as eight to Rs. Ten, available at the Theatre from to-morrow (Friday) between 3 and 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES.

FURTHER EXTENSIOUS

The General Manager of Messrs. the B. E. S. and Tramways Co., Ltd., writes:—

The necessary sanction having been accorded by the Licensing Authority, Motor Omnibus Services will be run by the B. E. S. and T. Co., Ld., on the undermentioned routes before the approaching monsoon:

"D": ROUTE: FORT MARKET TO LAL BAGH.—Via Nicol Road, Bori Bunder, Crawford Market, Lohar Street, Girgaum and Lamington Roads, Jacob Circle, Arthur Road, to Lal Bagh.

Fare for whole Journey Annas 6.

"E" ROUTE: PRINCE'S DOCK TO MALABAR HILL.—Via Sandhurst Road, Chowpatti, Valkeshwar Road to Walkeshwar Temple.

Fare for whole journey Annas 4.

"F" ROUTE: REAY ROAD RAILWAY STATION TO HORNBY VELLARD.—Via Mount Road, Nesbit Road, J. J. Hospital, Bellasis Road, Tardeo Tram Terminus to junction of Hornby Vellard and Clerk Road.

Fare for whole journey Annas 5.

(N. B.—This service will be extneded to start from Messent Road, where a footbridge leading to Mazagon-Sewri Cotton Depot crosses the B. P. T. Railway, if sufficient traffic offers.)

Application for sanction to run on the following additional route has been applied for and, if accorded, a service will be run thereon before the approaching monsoon.

"G" ROUTE: DADAR RAILWAY STATION TO MATUNGA RAILWAY STATION.—Via Dadar Tram Terminus, Parsi Colony and King's Circle.

Fare for whole journey Annas 2.

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BASIS FOR EQUITABLE SETTLEMENT.

SUPPORT TO MUSLIM PROPOSALS.

MINIMUM MUSLIM DEMAND

Interview by a representative of "The Chronicle", Maulana Shaukat Ali said:—

"I think the terms offered by the Muslims can be made a very solid basis for an equitable agreement. As far as I can judge these include the minimum demand on the Muslim side. I only hope the reactionaries and weaklings on both sides will not create trouble and give cause for further mischief.

"This decision of the Muslims has sent a wave of hope into every truly Indian heart, and I pray to God that we may all come to our senses and once for all sink our petty differences and work shoulder to shoulder to free India once for all. Then there will be no Hindu-Muslim quarrels, no question of Indianisation of army or air force, no question of 16d. or 18d. We will make experiments very carefully, and wherever we find we have made mistakes we will have the power to make the necessary corrections."

MUSLIMS' GOOD SPIRIT

Mr. Suib Qureshi said:

"It would be unwise to offer any opinion on the question at this stage. The question of electorate is mixed up with the question of representation of the two communities on the electoral roll. If that reflects the proportion of the two communities in the population of the province, then there is no reason why the joint electorates, with necessary legal provisions for the protection of legitimate interests of minorities, should not be acceptable. Without that provision I doubt if Muslims would be willing to agree to joint electorates.

"There is no doubt, however, that the Muslims have shown a very good spirit in offering the terms contained in the proposals and I do hope full advantage will be taken of the opportunity thus presented to come to a satisfactory agreement on the question, as well as to little other questions that are disturbing the brotherly relations between the two such important and great sections of Indians."

SIR C. SETALVAD'S VIEWS

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad interviewed to-day by the Associated Press of India and asked to state his views generally on the question of representation, with particular reference to the demand that Sind should be separated from the Bombay Presidency and constituted into a separate Province. Sir Chimanlal said, "Concessions that may be allowed to the Mahomedans in the Provinces, in which they are in a minority in the electorates should be allowed to the Hindus when they are a minority community in any one Province, and no exception should be made in the application of this principle as regards all Provinces. Subject to such equal concessions for both communities in all Provinces, proportionate representation should be in accordance with the population."

Continuing, Sir Chimalal agreed that the North-Western Province and Baluchistan should be constituted into separate Provinces, with the Reformed Constitution.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

Asked what he thought of the demand for separating Sind from Bombay, he said: "I am not quite clear as to its desirability. On the footing that Sind will be part of the Bombay Presidency, larger public funds which the general tax-payer has contributed have been, and are being spent for big works in Sind, such as the Sukkur Barrage, in the expectation that while Sind will primarily benefit by them, the Presidency as a whole will also eventually largely benefit. If Sind is to be a separate Province, considerable financial adjustments will have to be made, which, possibly, Sind may find too heavy to bear.

Barring this difficulty, I do not see why Sind, if it so wishes, should not be constituted into a separate Province by itself. Geographically and in other ways, it is separate from Bombay, and it may like to work out its own development according to its own ideal of its local needs." Proceeding, he said that the only apprehension he entertained was that the idea should not be encouraged of constituting in any sense hostile Mahomedan and Hindu Provinces.

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION IN ASSEMBLY.

Questioned with regard to the Muslim demand for a third of the seats in the Central Legislature, Sir Chimanlal stated: "I am quite willing that Mahomedans should have a third of the seats in mixed elecorates. There need be no difficulty in improvising safeguards concerning legislation which might affect the religion, customs or usage of either community."—A.P.

BROAD-MINDED STATESMANSHIP.

Mr. M. C. Chagla interviewed said:—

"The ink is hardly dry on what I wrote only a few days ago—the Hindu-Muslim compact is possible of which the recognition of separate electorates is not the principal term—when comes the great news from Delhi that a representative gathering of Muslim Leaders has agreed to the establishment of Joint electorates all over the country. It is a great triumph for nationalism. It is also a signal resplendent personal victory for Mr. Jinnah who presided over the deliberations of the Conference. I do not know what magic wand he waved over the Mussalmans gathered together at Delhi; but undoubtedly a sudden and dramatic change has come over the feelings and sentiments entertained by Muslims only a few months ago. I know that only last December when I was at Delhi for the League sessions, hardly a Mussalman could be found who did not think the very idea of Joint electorates as anathema.

A MATTER FOR CONGRATULATION.

The Mussalmans assembled at Delhi must be congratulated upon this great act of broad-minded statesmanship. And I sincerely trust that the rank and file of Mussalmans all over the country will enthusiastically ratify the act of their leaders.

I want our city of Bombay—the hub of political India—to give a lead in this matter. The Mussalmans here are familiar with the working of Joint electorates. In the rough and tumble of Municipal elections, they have always found the right Muslim candidates elected, and they have never known Mussalman interests to suffer or to be in any way jeopardized.

APPEAL TO MUSLIM BOMBAY.

Will not Muslim Bombay accept the decision of Delhi and try the experiment in a different and wider field, and demonstrate to the world taht both Hindus and Mussalmans realise their civic duties and are always prepared to discharge their civic obligations? S

Whatever the result may be, Joint electorates are no longer the solitary dream of visionaries and idealists among the Muslim community. For once and for all, they have made an incursion into the realm of practical polities. And may the Delhi pact usher in a new era of Hindu-Muslim solidarity and steady national advance!"

ADJOURN SEPARATION OF SINDH

"SIND OBSERVER" ON MUSLIM PROPOSALS

KARACHI, Mar. 23.

"The Sind Observer" considers the Muslim Leaders' proposal constituting Sindh a separate province as a sort of make-weight and says joint electorates and reconstruction of provinces should not be mixed up. Both proposals must stand or fall on their merits. At the back of the Muslim Leaders' minds is the idea of having a Muslim autonomous province on the western strategic belt from Peshawar to Karachi, which is the borderland of communication with the rest of the Muslim world, outside. On the ground of equity, the paper raises no objection to this ambition but on financial grounds the separation of Sind from Bombay is not feasible. Sindh would not have got Sukkur Barrage but for the security afforded by the taxpayers of Bombay Presidency for a loan of nearly twenty crores. The separation in the incomplete stage of the Barrage and for many years after completion would mean disaster to Sindh Finance. The infant province cannot pay interest on loans and provide for sinking fund, besides maintaining a Governor's province with topheavy expenditure and paying for other services and amenities demanded by modern requirements. Association with Bombay means division of the financial burden and gradually building up the economic prosperity. Sindh would simply sink under the heavy weight of independent existance in its present financial condition. The paper proptses adjournment of the proposal for twenty years when prosperous Sindh under Barrage could stand on its own legs as a separate provincial unit in self-governing India.—Free Press.

"HINDUSTAN TIMES" ON MUSLIM PROPOSALS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 22.

On the eve of the Conference of the Hindu Members of the Central Legislature to consider the Moslem proposals on the question of the joint electorate "Hindustan Times" which is conducted by Hindu leaders like Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai has commented at great length remarking that the spirit behind the proposals is one of "heads I win tails you lose". The paper asks, in what way is the establishment of joint electorates connected with the separation of Sindh and introduction of reforms in Baluchistan or N.W. Frontier. The Muslim feel that in conceding to the Hindus the principle of joint electorate they are entitled to expect as a price of they constitute an immense majority. We luchistan and N. W. F. Province, where they constitute immense majority. We however desire to make it clear once for all that Hindu Nationalist leaders are not asking for joint electorates, because, thereby there is any likelihood of any increase in the power of the Hindus in India but because joint electorates while fully protecting legitimate interests of all the minority communities will help in the growth of a spirit of nationalism in eliminating rather than emphasising differences prevailing between different sections of the population in the country.

Proceeding, the paper observes, if Muslims desire separation of Sindh to insure their dominance in one province there are Hindus who would like to readjust the boundaries of Bengal and Punjab to eliminate Muslim majorities from these two provinces. If the former are justified in urging their claim in what way are the latter not justified in pleading for their? It must, however, be understood that the redistribution of the provinces should be undertaken if it is at all undertaken at any time not to establish or destroy majorities but to facilitate administration of certain areas and if separation of Sindh is necessary to achieve this end, Muslims may feel sure that the Hindu leaders will have no hesitation in agreeing to their wishes but if this separation is asked for merely to serve a sectional purpose, even Muslims must admit that if they can justify separation of Sindh on communal grounds, why cannot Hindus ask for readjustment of the Punjab and Bengal to suit a communal purpose. The object the Muslims have in view is to obtain as much as they can and concede as little as possible. Concluding, the paper remarks: "We cannot but condemn the spirit of petty bartering that has inspider the resolution and feel amazed that such national leaders as Dr. Ansari, Moulana Mohomed Ali and Mr. Jinnah should have appended their signature to it. If Muslims agree to joint electorates, we can assure them that Hindu leaders will be prepared to meet them half way in the other things and will be only too glad to concede reasonable and legitimate demands of the Mahommedans and to consider in exactly that spirit the question of Muslim representation in the Assembly or the separation of Sindh and of introduction of reforms in Frontier and Baluchistan."

PATEL'S FIRST CASTING VOTE

(Continued From page 7.)

Sir Basil Blackett replying asked whether the mover wanted Government to go on without revenue from income tax. It might be a happy thing indeed.

Mr. Prakaksam: But your Government was run in those good old days without any revenue from income tax. (Laughter.)

Sir Basil Blackett: You had no parliament in those good old days. (Laughter.)

Sir Victor Sassoon said that while super-tax on companies had been abolished in England it was still troubling Indian companies. As a matter of fact it was in many cases acting as a double tax especially in the case of companies which held shares in other companies.

The motion was negatived. The Finance Bill was then passed clause by clause.

Sir Basil Blackett then moved that the Finance Bill as amended be passed.

Sir Basil in moving that the bill as amended be passed made an important speech. He said that the reduction of the salt duty to ten annas would result in a loss of revenue by three crores and twelve lakhs, but there was a certain amount of salt which had been issued on credit since 1st October last which would bring revenue under one and four rate. He had not worked the figures of this but the house might rest assured that the total cost would be something under three crores, but he gained nine lakhs of rupees under the hides with powerful aid from an unexpected quarter (hear, hear). In stead, therefore, of three hundred and sixtyfour lakhs, as budget surplus they had a surplus of rather under one crore. Obviously, this position entirely altered the question of the remission of provincial contributions which would require reconsideration. He did not propose now to move for supplementary demands dealing with the realised surplus of this year. It had been brought to Government's notice from many quarters in this house and elsewhere that "locus poenitentiae" was desired at any rate by those who voted for the reduction of the salt duty. (Cries of no no in which Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh was the loudest).

Sir Basil:—I can understand the member from Bihar crying no because he has no interest whatever in the remission of provincial contributions. (laughter). But I wonder if Lalipatrai would be able to satisfy the Punjab electorate on the result of his action yesterday. Does Mr. Jayakar realise in what position he has placed the Bombay Governor? Bengal members perhaps do not realise the possible effect of their action. Madras members when they return home next week, would face their constituents but an opportunity may arise for a change in the situation by action in another place (Council of State) and for reconsideration at a later stage.

NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

After Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. Ranga Iyer opposed the passage of the Finance Bil on the ground of "no taxation without representation."

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer moved the rejection of the Finance Bill and urged the throwing out of the Bill on plea of the grievances before supply. He also attacked the policy of Government in not giving effect to the resolutions passed by the Assembly. Referring to Lord Birkenhead's speech calling for fidelity and friendship on the part of Indians, Mr. Ranga Iyer asked what better proof of fidelity the Secretary of State asked for than that non-co-operators and Swarajists had entered the house and taken the oath of allegiance to the King of England, his heirs and successors. Anything beyond was not imaginable.

Continuing Mr. Ranga Iyer said that he could do no better than to recall the splendid and epochmaking speech delivered by Pandit Malaviya in leading the rejection of the Finance Bill in 1924 and in doing so the speaker would take the house aspect by aspect of that speech and deliver a speech at least for three hours (loud laughter in which Pandit Malaviya joined). When Mr. Iyer was remarking that the bureaucracy on the other side deserved to go, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Bhupendranath Mitra left the House one by one amidst continued cheering and laughter which lasted for several minutes. Resuming Mr. Ranga Iyer said:—Is it going to be a permanent walkout? Then I can understand. (laughter). If only we had the the statutory right to sit in the seats just vacated. (official laughter).

Mr. Kabiruddin:—Well come on. (laughter). At this stage the debate was adjourned to 10 a.m. to-morrow.—A. P.

DIVISION LIST

NEW DELHI, Mar. 23.

Following is the division list on Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar's amendment to the Finance Bill for the retention of five per cent. export duty on raw hides which resulted in a tie 53 members voting on either side. The following voted for the amendment:—

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Jogiah, Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Nayudu, Mr. Doraiswamy Aiyangar, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Acharya, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Sesha Iyengar, Mr. Farookhi, Maulvi Sayyid Murtuza, Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Aiyangar, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Haji Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Haji Chaudhuri Mahomed Ismail Khan, Mr. Tarit Bhusan Roy, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Mukhtar Singh, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Kidwai, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dewan Chamanlal, Sardar Kartar Singh, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr. Narayan Prasad Singh, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr. B. Das, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Ram Narayan Singh, Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan, Maulvi Muhammad Shafee, Dr. Moonje, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Mr. Srichandra Dutt, Mr. Hatin Chaudhury, Rai Har Bilas Sarda, Mr. Aney, Mr. K. C. Roy and Mr. Ratnaswamy. (Mr. Patel, the President gave his casting vote after the result was announced thereby increasing the ayes to 54).

The following voted against the motion:—Dr. Macphail, Mr. Dakhan, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Cocke, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. Ariff, Mr. Ghuznavi, Mr. Anwarulazim, Mr. K. Ahmed, Mr. Moore, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Maulvi Mahammad Yakub, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Mr. Natique, Mr. Chalmers, U Khin Maung, Mr. Lamb, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, Mr. J. W. Bhore, Mr. Graham, Mr. Young, Mr. Howell, Mr. Hayman, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Dunnett, Mr. Sankar Rau, Mr. Coatman, Mr. V.K.A. Ayyangar, Sir George Paddison, Mr. G. Ayyangar, Mr. Allison, Mr. Haigh, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Nasiruddin Ahmad, Mr. Keane, Hian Abdul Aziz, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. Greenfield, Mr. Hazlett, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Bomanji Dalal, Prince Akram Hussain, Sardar Jowahar Singh, Captain Kabul Singh, Newabzada Ashrafuddin Ahmad, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Sir Walter Willson, Mr. Rajah and Colonel Gidney.—A. P.

REDUCTION OF SALT DUTY.

DIVISION LIST.

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The following is the division list on Mr. Prakasam's amendment to the Finance Bill recommending the reduction of the duty on salt to ten annas a maund, which was carried in the Legislative Assembly to-day by fifty votes to forty-eight.

AYES.

For the amendment:—Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Jogiah, Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Nayudu, Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Acharya, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Sheesha Iyengar, Mr. Satyotham Rao, Mr. K. V. Rungaswamy Iyengar, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. N. C. Chunder, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. Ariff, Mr. K. D. Lahiri Chaudhury, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Mukhtar Singh, Pundit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Mr. S. Ranga Iyer, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Ismail Khan, Pundit Thakurdas Bhargava, Lala Lajpatrai, Diwan Chamanlal, Sardar Kartarsingh, Sardar Gulabsingh, Mahomed Nawab Khan, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, Pundit Nilkantha Das, Mr. D. Das, Mr. Ambika Prasad Sinha, Kumar Ganga Nanad Sinha, Mr. Ram Narayan Singh, Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan, Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra, Mr. Natique, Mr. Sureshchandra Dutt, Mr. Yatin Chaudhury, U. Khan, Maung U. Tok Kyi, Harbilas Sarda, Mr. Aney and Mr. Joshi.

NOES.

Against:—Dr. Macphail, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Cocke, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. Ghuznavi, Mr. Moore, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Gavin Jones, Mian Shah Niwaz, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Lamb, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Bhupendranath Mittra, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Graham, Mr. Young, Mr. Howell, Sir Ganen Roy, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Dunnett, Mr. Shankar Rau, Mr. Coatman, Mr. V. K. Ayengar, Sir George Paddison, Mr. Gopalswami Aiyangar, Mr. Allison, Mr. Haig, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Nasiruddin Ahmed, Mr. Keane, Mian Abdul Aziz, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. Greenfield, Mr. Hazlett, Mr. Tonkinson, Sir Bomanji Dalal, Mr. K. C. Roy, Prince Akram Hussain, Sardar Jawahar Singh, Capt. Kabul Singh, Nawabzada Ashrufuddin Ahmed, Sir Abdul Caivum, Sir Walter Willson, Mr. Ratnaswamy, Mr. Rajah and Col. Gidney.—A. P.

POSITION IN THE HEDJAZ.

WAHABI SACRILEGE AND EXCESSES.

RECONSTRUCTION OF SACRED MONUMENTS DEMANDED.

VICEROY'S SYMPATHETIC REPLY TO MUSLIM DEPUTATION.

DELHI, Mar. 22.

A representative and influential Muslim deputation led by the Maharaja of Mahmudabad waited on the Viceroy this evening to express its views on the position in the Hedjaz. The following is the statement made by the Deputation to the Viceroy:—

Since the advent of Ibn Saud in the Hedjaz and the assumption of the Government, of that country by him, certain events have taken place under his regime that have not only attracted the attention of the world, but have stirred up the deepest religious susceptibilities. Of these events, by far the most striking are those acts of demolition of sacred shrines and monuments that have received the reverence of Mussalmans from the earliest days of Islamic history. These acts of destruction have raised universal protests, and have been deeply resented by Mussalmans generally, and the expression of resentment and indignation by the Mahomedans of India at various public meetings held by them has been strong and unequivocal.

"INTERFERENCE WITH RELIGIOUS FREEDOM."

Feelings have been further aggravated by serious interference with the freedom of religious observances and worship by various sects of Mussalmans, according to their different tenets, when visiting the Hedjaz as pilgrims. The sense of anxiety of the Indian Mussalmans in this connection has reached a point when it is felt that the situation must be presented to your Excellency for consideration. It is admitted on all hands, and it is not denied by Sultan Ibn Saud, that not only should the Prophet's Tomb at Medina, which is devoutly revered by Mussalmans, should be taken care of, but that any injury to it will be regarded as a clear departure and straying away from religion. Further, it is equally clear that all buildings, monuments and shrines should be taken care of, and any injury to any of them is bound to wound the religious feelings of a large body of Mussalmans all over the world.

Thus the duty devolves on the Sultan to preserve and maintain these sancturies in their full integrity. But we find that there is ample authentic and most trustworthy accumulated evidences to establish beyond doubt that the shrines and monuments in Moladi, Nabi Jannatula Mala and Janmatul Bagi have been razed to the ground, and the tombs of Imams Hamza, Abba s and Abu Talib have been completely demolished. We have also reason to belive that some other sacred buildings, including mosques, have met a similar fate. The reports of deputations that have visited the Hedjaz and of pilgrims who have returned to India, as well as photographs of devastations leave no room for doubt that these destructions have really taken place. Religious observances and ceremonies according to the tenets of the various sects have been seriously interfered with, and penalised. These events have taken place in the Hedjaz in spite of repeated and public declarations and emphatic denials by the Sultan.

MUSLIM DEMANDS.

Under these circumstances, the Mussalmans of India, while they feel that they cannot allow any non-Muslim Power to have any hand, on any account, in the administration or Government of the Hedjaz, yet think that it will not be inappropriate for the British Government to transmit the views of the Muslims of India to Sultan Ibn Saud with a view to obtain from him his agreement to the following proposals.

(1) There should be no interference in the Hedjaz with the religious observances of the various Mussalman sects according to the tenets of their respective faiths.

(2) No further damage or destruction should be caused to any sacred buildings or shrines.

(3) Those sacred buildings, monuments and shrines that have been damaged or destroyed should be restored and reconstructed. The Deputation feels in this connection that if Ibn Saud finds it difficult to defray the cost thereof, the Mussalmans of India will be ready to bear the financial burden, provided the buildings, monuments and shrines so restored and reconstructed would be managed and administered by the Mutawallis appointed in that behalf.

We cannot conclude without conveying our deep sense of appreciation to Your Excellency for affording us this opportunity of placing before you our views upon a subject that is generally exercising the minds of our community, and we trust and pray that Your Excellency's efforts in the direction indicated above will meet with every success.

VICEROY'S SYMPATHETIC REPLY.

The Viceroy, in reply, undertook to give careful consideration to the representations made.

The following 23 formed the deputation:—

Shumsul Ulema Hamid of Rangi Mahal, Lucknow, Shamsul Ulema Nizzamal Hassan of Lucknow, Kari Maulvi Syed Suleman Phylwari, (Bihar), Sir Syed Ali Imam (Bihar). Syed Ala Rasul Diwan of Ajmer, and the Mutwali Sahab of Ajmir. The Members of the Council of State:—Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Sir Umar Hayat, Khan, the Nawab of Hoti, Nawab Mehr Shah, Mr. Syed, Ali Nabi, Raja Nawab Ali, Mir Ali Baksh, Muhammad Hussain of Sindh, and Mr. Mahmud Suhrawardy.

Assembly Members:—Mr. Jinnah, Raja Ghazanfarali Khan, Dr. A. Suhrawardy, Maulvi Mohamed Yakub, Mr. Makhan, Mr. Anway ul Azim, Syed Raja Baksh, and Mr. Hassan Shah:—A. P.

DOOMED TO DISAPPOINTMENT

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S VIEWS

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" about the Muslim Deputation to the Viceroy on the question of the Hedjaz, Maulana Shaukat Ali said:

I had heard of this deputation of the Maharajah of Mahmudabad. The "Hamdard" at one time had published the news that it was to be a deputation on behalf of Khuddam-ul-Hharmin, but soon after a contradiction was published that the deputation was not on behalf of Khuddamul-Harmin.

With what the members of the deputation say, I do not differ; only I would have never gone to the Viceroy or the British Government with any request for assistance. It is the British Government and their shameless policy of earth-hunger that is responsible for Ibn Saud's being a permanent fixture there to-day. Some day, sooner or later,—God willing, sooner than we think of,—England will rue this policy, for interference in the affairs of the Holy places of Islam. It may sound an empty threat to-day; but in the heart of every Mussalman there is the burning desire to see every inch of the sacred Jaziratul-Arab freed from non-Muslim control. Even Aden will have to be under Muslim control,—leave aside Palestine, Mesopotamia, Baghdad, Basra and other more important places. Even these very gentlemen who waited on the Viceroy in their heart of hearts know and accuse the British Government for having brought this trouble on the head of the Muslims. It is Britain and its policy that were responsible for forcing and bribing Sheriff Hussain and his sons to betray Islam and Khilafat. It is Britain that gave encouragement, on one side, to Hedjaz and, on the other side, to Ibn Saud of Nejd, and thus made the two to fight each other, weakening both and reducing the sparce population of Holy Arabia. It is Britain that is eggig Ibn Saud on in his ambitious design on Asir which may virtually bring him in conflict with Imam-yah-yah of Yemen.

THE DOUBLE SORE.

The Imam-yah-yah holds a big position in his own country and will make Ibn Saud sit up when he declares war with him. But whatsoever may be the result, whosoever wins or loses, Islam will lose, and Britain would like to snatch the benefit. However, we Muslims in India are wide awake. We may be weak and impotent today, but the day of retribution is not far off. Muslims of India will have to wipe off the double sore—their own enslavement in India and the further enslavement of the Holy places of Islam.

A BITTER EXPERIENCE.

These gentlemen in their own wisdom have waited on the Viceroy hoping to get something out of this interview. They are sure to be disappointed. They will gain nothing. I think the bitter experience of the past ought to have warned them. But whether they have acted wisely or unwisely the only probable result of this interview would be that Britain would put some more pressure on Ibn Saud and that greedy, unscrupulous and ambitions ruler, to gain his own miserable and selfish end, will allow Britain something out of him and a firmer grip on the Holy lands of Islam. But Muslims all over the world are watching and believe in the greatness of God who will give them power and courage to punish those who cast covetous eyes on sacred Muslim lands.

As regards sacred buildings and their management, the deputation has said nothing new. The World Muslim Conference held last year has made the same demand, and sooner or later Ibn Saud must bow his head befor the world Muslim opinion. Otherwise even the friendship of Great Britain and the whole of Europe will not save him from destruction.

Remember no one can rule in peace in Holy Hedjaz without the willing consent of the Muslim world.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 23.

S S Baron Elcho, Johnson, Calcutta.
S S Megantic, Trant, Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

March 24.

S S Clan Mackinon, McConnish, Dunkirk.
S S Bandala, Whittingham, London.
S S Varsova, Woolet, Basra.
S S Baron Mackay, Macdonald, Freemantle.
S S Scotscraig, Keiller, Calcutta.

LOADING.

March 23.

Steamer Barala for Busreh.
Steamer Heinan Maru for Kobe.

S S Baron Elcho: The Steamer Baron Elcho arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Megantic: The steamer Megantic, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai with troops.

S S Varsova: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varsova, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Mackinon: The J F Co.'s steamer Clan Mackinson will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk via Calicut etc. with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Mandala: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Mandala, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Baron Mackay: The K N Co.'s steamer Baron Mackay, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Freemantle, with ballast.

S S Scotscraig: The steamer Scotscraig will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

EXPORTS.

March 23.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—6 bales cow hides H B Ramjee and Co., 9 bales cow hides A L Tharia, 15 bales cow hides R Mehally and Sons, 2 bales cow hidesC Rahimtoola and Sons, 40 bales cow hides, goat and sheep skins H N H Eisa, 13 bales jackal skins Grindlay and Co. Ltd., 9 bales carpets F Ismailoff, 5 bdles carpets Sh. and A. Elishaoff, 7 bdles carpets A Azizullaoff, 10 bdles carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 5 bales carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 10 pkgs pictures, books, etc., 3 bales nandas, 8 cases cotton prints, and 23 cases bristles Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 70 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co., 8 bdles carpets H A Aminoff, 200 cwt nigerseed J A Begbie and Co. Ltd., 700 cwt mourat meal S Bannister and Co., 303 cwt. nigerseed E Dammer and Co., 40 bales wool K Esmail, 8 bales goat skins M Mohamed Ali and Co.

For Marseilles: 2000 cwt mussoor Ralli Bros.

For Constantinople: 1 bdle carpet A Azizullahoff.

S S Assyria for Liverpool: 40 bales wool raw K Esmail, 48 bales wool raw David Sassoon and Co Ltd., 4 bales wool raw Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 2444 cwt groundnut oil cakes Haridas Sons and Co., 100 bales cotton waste K Visram and Co., 38 bales hemp R Veerchand, 27 bales wool raw D Koondanmal, 111 bales wool raw Bombay Co. Ltd., 13 cwt cuttle fish bones S Mody and Co., 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 16 bales wool raw R Soni.

For Glasgow: 50 bales hemp W Latham and Co., 10 cases ului casing Union Casing Supplying Co.

For Marseilles: 12 cases rough stones J Paramanand and Co., 37 cwt gum olibanum Y Moosabhoy, 1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros., 14 bales goat hair A Shustry.

S S City of London for Hull: 2000 cwt castorseed David Sassoon and Co. Ltd., 13000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros., 8240 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Someldijk for Ghent: 110 bales raw cotton I A H Moosa Ltd.

For Hamburg: 275 bales cotton waste K Visram and Co., 165 bales raw cotton K Visram and Co., 1000 cwt linseed S Mody and Co., 220 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp: 150 tons tin cutting J G Sheth, 1000 cwt crushed bones J A Begbie and Co.

S S Ethelwolf for Antwerp: 67 bales hemp W Latham and Co., 55 bales cotton fly M Chandulal, 105 cwt gum kadaya P Kooverjee and Co.

For Ghent: 220 bales cotton Rathi and Co., 220 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

For Hull: 3517 cwt myrabollams C Jeevanlal and Co., 26018 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co., 2500 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co. 1000 cwt myrabollams J Moolchand and Co.

S S Jalapa for New York:—18 bales woollen druggists F Brusser, 1 case intestine A Shustry, 1 bdle carpets Lionel Edwards.

For Philadelphia: 2693 cwt myrabollams M Bhuta and Co., 92 casks goat skins M Mohomed Ali and Co., 15 bales and 6 casks goat skins Briskey and Co.

For Toronto: 300 cwt nigerseed Volkart Bros.

S S Geneva for Genoa: 200 cwt linseed K M Nathoo, 100 tons scrap iron Humayun Bros., 55 bales raw cotton Vurdhman Bros., 110 bales raw cotton S Hansraj and Co., 220 bales raw cotton J A Begbie and Co., 150 tons iron and steel scrap F Amritlal and Co.

For Barcelona: 250 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Vay for Sansfansisco: 1 bale nandas M Thadani and Co.

S S Marcenfels for Ghent: 55 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo.

Fo Hamburg: 220 bales cotton by Textile Products Ltd., 170 bales cotton Fly B Rinye and Co.

Fo Leith: 3000 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohomed.

S S Seigo Maru for Hongkong: 100 cwt fennel seeds E S Abdul Kyum.

For Kobe: 500 bales cotto M Amersey and Co.

S S Heijeizan Maru for Moji: 100 bales cotton Brejl and Co.

For Kobe: 2 bales cotton N Fahebally.

S S Nellore for Shanghai: 100 drums turpentine Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, 750 bales cotton A. Damodar, 150 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

For Kobe: 800 bales cotton J Devjee and Co., 400 bales cotton Japan Trading and Mfg and Co.

For Hongkong: 40 cwt shark fins A K Gulamally.

For Yokaichi: 600 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shiaha Maru for Kobe: 2000 bales cotton Brejl and Co., 2000 bales cotton M Amersey and Co., 400 bales cotton Japan Trading and Mfg Co. Ltd.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton M Amersey and Co.

S S Hankow Maru for Osaka: 400 bales raw cotton Suzuki and Co. Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 23.

S S Rinda from Hamburg. Agents: Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.

From Hamburg:—1500 bags sugar, 50 cases beer, 10 cases bolts and nuts, 564 pieces gas tubes, 15 cases iron hoops and staples, 11 cases foot rulers, 15 cases tin hollow boxes, 20 kegs inkongred oil, 101 bales and 17 reels paper, 20 cases glass ware, 68 cases earthen colour, 50 cases whiskey, 24 cases glass shades, 25 cases earthen ware, 37 cases hollow glass, 5 cases and 427 bdles hurricane lanterns, 10 kegs white arsenic, 37 cts abestoes mild boards, 44 bales packing paper, 13 cases German silver, 22 cases iron hardware, 10 cases iron tin lamps, 10 cases scales, 12 cases screws.

From Antwerp: 383 bags broken tiles, 245 cases window glass, 584 bags and 119 cases bolts and nuts, 32 cases nails, 30 cases rivets, 1000 coils enamelled ware, 1220 bdles steel rods, 46 casks iron manganese, 23 cases and 425 cts wall tiles, 10 bdles aniline colour in 103 cts and 150 cases earthen ware tiles, 10 kegs hinges, 69 pkgs and 210 cases line stone paving tiles, 1593 pieces steel rounds, 463 pieces and 1186 bdles steel bars, 250 bdles steel sheets, 232 pieces round bars, 516 pieces steel plates, 989 pieces flat bars, 3621 bdles steel hoops, 471 bales and 9 cases paper, 18 cases and 18 cts sewing machine, 100 cases vegetable product, 137 bales craft paper, 14 cases envelopes, 210 cases matches in zinc, 261 bdles nail rods, 527 bdles Swedish steel 123 pkges and 250 cases nails, 38 pieces anvils, 249 cases stoves, blow lamps and spare parts, 30 cts icecream freezes, 20 cases maize coffee, 10 cases cherry brandy herrings, 52 sacks handles

From Oslo: 17 bales and 80 reels paper, 1812 kegs and 20 cases nails, 100 bales old newspapers, 200 cases unsweetened milk, 12 reels and 563 bales nails paking paper, 69 bales writing paper.

From Gothenburg: 475 drums turpentine.

S S Chakla from Karachi. Agents M M and Co.

From Karachi: 199 bales cotton, 10 cases cotton piecegoods, 100 bags wheat, 41 bdles methi kathi, 7 pkts. and 27 bags apricots.

From Dwarka: 10 bags castorseed, 1 bdle specie.

S S Baroda from Busreh. Agents: M M and Co.

From Dubbai: 27 bdles species, 3 tins pearls, 13 bags cuttle fish.

From Mangrole: 1 pkt. specie.

From Kerawal: 1 pkt. specie.

From Basrah: 200 bags joowary.

From Mohemmorah: 93 bdles atari, 281 bags gum, 20 bdles wool, 8 bdles skin.

From Bushire: 50 bdles skins, 6 cases intestine, 49 bales carpets, 130 bags raisins, 94 bags and 12 cases gum tragauth, 103 bags almond kernals.

From Bunder Abbas: 300 bags dry dates, 311 bags raisins, 11 bags figs, 11 bags almonds, 23 jottas and 3 cases assafoetida, 34 bags pisths, 315 bales cotton.

From Jask: 102 bags matoots.

From Muscat: 50 cts pomegrantes, 174 bags sardines, 611 bags dry dates, 15 bags dry fish.

From Gwadur: 109 pkts dry fish, 4 bdles, 4 bags and 20 pkts. prawns.

From Hardla: 329 bales cotton.

EDITOR JAILED.

CALCUTTA, March 23.

Mr. Anujacharan Sen Gupta, editor, printer and publisher of the "Hindu Sangha," a vernacular weekly in the city, was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, under Section 153 I. P. C. and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for the publication of two articles.—Free Press.

NEW ERA FOR CHILDREN

A happy snap of the assemblage in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, His Excellency the Governor inaugurating the Children's Society in Bombay.

TERMINAL STATION AT BELLASIS BRIDGE

PLANS AND ESTIMATES BEING PREPARED

The following subjects among others were discussed at the 29th meeting of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on 24th ult:—

The Chairman briefly recapitulated what had transpired at previous meetings on this subject and placed before the Committee certain figures, which had been asked for. As agreed to at the last meeting, steps would be taken to improve the sanitary condition of the latrines under reference, as the carriages pass through the shops for repairs, but to make structural alterations so as to increase their size, would necessitate a considerable amount of work entailing a cost of nearly a lakh of rupees. Furthermore, the proposal, if carried out, would result in the displacement of seating accommodation to the extent of the equivalent of three bogie coaches which would have to be built to meet the requirements of traffic and would involve an additional outlay of approximately Rs. 1 1|4 lakhs. A large expenditure such as this, the Chairman said, he was afraid it would be difficult to justify under existing financial conditions. He wound up the discussion with an assurance that he would inspect some of the carriages complained of and if it appeared to him that, even with the improvements now contemplated, nothing short of increasing the size of the latrines would meet the case, he would consider the advisability of having this done.

TERMINAL STATION AT BELASIS.

The Chairman notified the Committee of the Railway Board's sanction to this scheme and mentioned that the Administration was now proceeding with the preparation of plans and detailed estimates.

In this connection, the Chairman described to the Committee, briefly, the history of this scheme and explained to them the main features thereof with the aid of a plan.

SHREE SHIV JAYANTI.

A PLEA FOR THINKING NATIONALLY

Under the auspices of the Gaud Brahmin Sabha a well-attended meeting was held at Kudaldeshkar Brahmin Niyas, Girgaum, on Monday evening, to celebrate the birthday of Shree Shivaji Maharaj, Mr. R. V. Matkari the editor of the "Adya Gaud Brahmin," presiding.

1630 AND NOT 1..27.

The President, in his opening speech, referred to the controversy among the historians of Maharashtra, as to the exact year and day of Shree Shivaji's birth. The year 1627, he said, had, come down to posterity through hearsay and was not, therefore believable. It was, besides, not backed by any historical evidence. The year 1630 was based on unchallengeable historical documents such as Chronology of Jedhe, Shiv-Bharat of Kavi Parmanand and others.

THINK NATIONALLY.

In a vigorous speech, Mr. S. K. Patil (Journalist) compared the achievements of Shivaji with those of some of the greatest generals of the world and opined that given greater scope, opportunity and publicity, the founder of the Maratha Kingdom might have ranked with the greatest of the world's generals. Relating his experiences of the West, the speaker said that the Westerners had an ingrained habit of thinking nationally about everything in the walk of life. That was a mentality which Indians had to cultivate in their struggle for freedom.

THE CROWNING GLORY.

Maharashtra Bhasha Bhushan J. R. Ajgaonkar lucidly narrated the circumstances that made Shivaji the founder of an independent dynasty. The history of Maharashtra, he said, was nothing but the life-story of Shree Shivaji who was the crowning glory of all that was best in Hindu civilization.

Messrs. Mahajan, Khanelkar, Parulekar and several others then spoke on the different aspects of Shivaji's life. A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB RACES

GOVERNOR PRESENTS TROPHIES & CUPS,

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, March 22.

The annual feature of the Bombay Jackal Club point-to-point races took place at Marol near Andheri on Monday. It being a public holiday for celebrating the "Jamshedi Naoroz," over 5,000 people availed themselves of the opportunity and the otherwise solitary fields attaching the main road presented a "gala" appearance. Besides the distinguished gathering of members of the Club among those present was His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The gathering was enlivened by some exciting finishes at the winning post. The B. B. and C. I. Railway band was in attendance and was very much appreciated by the enthusiastic audience.

In the second event a mishap befell the horse Copper who injured its legs while running the point-to-point race. As a result it is alleged the horse was shot dead on the spot by its owner N. M. Morris. The highest dividend paid was Rs. 41|8 for place by Fermoy (J. L. Shaw.)

The first race started at 4.30 p.m., and all the four races came to a close at 6.30 p.m., when His Excellency was asked to to present the trophies and cups to the winners.

The results are as under:

BOMBAY PONY HUNT CUP.

Distance 4 miles. Prize: The Remington Trophy and a Cup; also a second prize of a cup.

Mr. G. McEligott's SHAMROCK .. 1
Mr. N. M. Morris's OH GOSH 2
Also Ran:—Bob, Toby, Khyber.
Not Run: Miss Mischief, Rob.

Totalisator paid Rs. 9 for win, and Rs. 5 each for place.

BOMBAY HUNT CUP.

Distance 4 miles. Prize: The James Graham Trophy and a cup, also a second prize of a cup.

Mr. D. R. H. Browne's NOT QUITE. 1
Mr. A. E. S. Moodie's MACGREGOR 2
Mr. J. L. Shand's FERMOY 3
Also Ran:—Tony, Freda, Hotspur, Mary Viking, Attaboy, Gander Tommy, Copper, Jarrocks.
Not run:—William Ghora, Vagrant, Lively.

Totalisator paid Rs. 25 for win, and Rs. 8|8, Rs. 15|8 and Rs. 41|8 for places.

HEAVY WEIGHTS' CUP.

Distance 4 miles. Prize: A cup.

Mr. A. B. Morrison's MARY 1
Mr. H. R. Watson's HICK BOO ... 2
Also Ran: Holy Orders, Mercury, Jorrocks, Dapper Dan, Uncle John.
Not Run: William.

Totalisator paid Rs. 11 for win and Rs. Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 for places.

EVENT NO. 4.

Distance: 4 miles.

Mr. H. R. Watson's GUN DRILL .. 1
Mr. F. G. Laurie's WILLIAM 2
Captain A. de G. Stavely Hill's THE MIRACLE 3
Also Ran: Uncle Briscoe, Vagrant, Sam, Llen, Genjality, Yadghar, Bolshig.
Not Run: Mary.

Totalisator paid Rs. 10 for win, and Rs. 8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 12|8 for places.

SUCCESSFUL APPEALS.

NAGPUR, Mar. 21.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Nair, Additional Judicial Commissioner, in the appeals preferted by Messrs. Hamid Hasan Rizvi, Excise Officer, Darwar, and Mehomed Hayat, Excise Contractor, against the conviction and sentence awarded by the Sessions Judge of Amraoti for the alleged criminal breach of trust, and both the accused were acquitted. The Government's appeal against Mr. Varma, District Excise Officer of Yeotmal, was dismissed.—A. P.

BANISHING MASS ILLITERACY

A DEMONSTRATION.

NAGPUR, Mar. 20.

Mr. V. S. Venkataraman, Editor of the Hitavada presiding, Rao Bahadur R. R. Jayavant addressed a meeting of clerks on the housing problem in Nagpur and how to solve the difficulty. The speaker urged the need of starting a Co-operative Housing Society. A Committee with R. B. R. R. Jayavant as President was formed to go into the whole question.

ART SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Secretary to Government, C. P. Education Department announces the intention of the local Government of awarding two scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 per mensem and tenable for two years in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay for any one of the following courses of instruction: Drawing and Painting, Design, Modelling and Architecture.

TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Six Scholarships of the value of Rs. 35 per menssem each will be awarded annually to natives of the C.P. and Berar and made tenable at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay and Technological Institute, Cawnpore for technical training in Textile Industries, Electrical Engineering, Applied Chemistry, Oil Chemistry, Leather Chemistry and Tinctorial Chemistry. Candidates wishing to proceed to Bombay must have passed the H. S. Certificate Examination of the C. P. High School Education Board and those wishing to join the Technical Institute, Cawnpore must have passed the B.Ss., Examination.

Mr. A. B. Mande (M.A., Columbia) gave a demonstration recently in the Morris College, Nagpur, under the presidency of Sir Shanker Rao Chitnavis, President of the C. P. Legislative Council, in his scheme of banishing mass illiteracy. Most of the Councillors including the two Ministers were present on the occasion. Mr. Mande by means of charts and pictures instructed about 10 or 12 illiterate millhands specially selected for the purpose and to the astonishment of the spectators within five minutes they could read and write a word or two.

NAGPUR SEVA SADAN.

The Nagpur Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society which was declared formally opened on the 2nd January 1927, has become very popular with the fair sex of the town. Started with only 2 students, the Society has on its roll about 64 students at the present time. Instructions are given in Music, Sewing and other useful things besides imparting instruction in primary education. A free reading room for women has also been started for the convenience of the females who might desire to take its advantage.

AGRICULTURAL PROPAGANDA IN UMBERGAON.

(From a Correspondent.)

UMBERGAON, Mar. 20.

During the past few days Umbergaon Petta of North Thana was the scene of activity in the direction of Agricultural propaganda. A joint tour was made by the Mahalkari, Mr. K. T. Karulkar, the Vice-President of the Development Association, and the Agricultural Overseer of the district, in most of the important parts of the Petta. Everywhere the activities of the Development Association were popularised and the importance of growing high-yielding types of "Kolamba" paddy and using suitable economic measures was brought to the notice of the masses.

On the 15th instant a grand demonstration in the improvement of garden crops was organized on the farm of Mr. K. T. Karulkar at Girgeon, near Sanjan. It was a complete success. About 150 persons from various parts of the district were present to witness the function. Apart from the fact that the farm of Mr. Karulkar was in itself the most attractive and impressive on account of its having large areas under sugareane, vegetables and fruits, several improvements actually demonstrated proved to be extremely impressive. Economy in fuel in boiling juice for "gul," higher extraction of juice form the Crow Mills, suitability of pumping plant for irrigating large areas, distinct superiority of improved methods in garden cultivation, use of efficient implements and manures, combating "Murda" and the like diseases were among the chief items of demonstration.

There were about 200 new subscribers for the Association and indents for large quantities of superior seed of Kolamba paddy and suitable manures were registered on the spot.

OBITUARY.

MR. L. P. WALSH AND COL. WHITE

LONDON, March 22.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Prendergast Walsh, C.I.E. and Colonel W. W. White C.B., C.M.G.—Reuter.

(Mr. Langton Prendergast Walsh, J.P., C.I.E., was born in 1856, and entered the Marine Postal Service, 1873, and was transferred to the Bombay Political Service in 1879. His services were lent to the British Foreign Office in 1884, and was in Consular and administrative charge at Berbera and Zeila, N. E. Africa (1884-92). He served as Political Agent at Sawantwadi, and Commandant, Sawantwadi Local Infantry Corps, 1896-1903).

Col. William Westropp White was born in 1862 and belonged to the I. M. S. He rose to be Colonel in 1915. He served in the following expeditions; Hazara (1891), Chitral (1895), N. W. Frontier, (1897-98), Tirah (1897-98), China (1900). He also served in the Great War, 1914-18.)

PASSENGERS' DAY.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC BODIES.

Messrs. Jivraj G. Nensey, and P. E. Ghamat, Honorary Joint Secretaries of the P. T. R. A., write:—

"The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association is observing the "Passengers' Day" every year on the 20th November. Accordingly, it had decided to do so in November last. However, on account of the Council and Assembly elections the observance of the "Passengers' Day" on that date as usual, had to be postponed. It has now been decided by the Executive Committee to celebrate it on the 20th April.

"We, therefore, appeal to the public bodies and leading citizens to observe the "Passengers' Day" in their respective cities, and co-operate with us in voicing the grievances and hardships to which passengers of the lower class both by rail and sea, are subjected. A copy of the resolutions to be passed will be forwarded by us on application."

ACQUITTED OF CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE.

Orders were passed on Tuesday morning by Mr. I. N. Mehta, 4th Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum, acquitting a motor car driver Madhawdas Kursondas of the charge of causing the death of a schoolboy at midday of the 1st February last. On the day in question, the accused was driving his car from Dhobi Talao towards the Portuguese Church. The deceased, a lad by the name Kale, a pupil, of a school close by, was thrown down by the car of the accused, the left mudguard striking the boy down with such violence that he succumbed to his injuries whilst being removed to a hospital close by. The defence proved that the car was travelling on its proper side, and the horn was being sounded sharply at short intervals. Three schoolboys left the footpath and crossed the road, but the deceased who was one of them, noticed a tramcar coming along from the opposite direction, tried to rush back to his former position and got so confused that the accused could not avoid the lad who was thrown over. His Worship believed the defence and acquitted the accused. Mr. Mankar, police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar.-at-Law, defended the accused.

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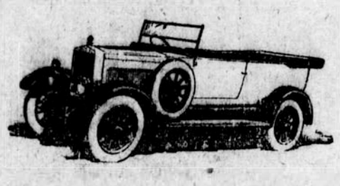

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IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS, ATTENDANCE FEE

DR.V IEGAS' MOTION PASSED,

An interesting question whether the members of the Improvements Committee should be paid fees for their attendance for attending the committee meetings was discussed on Tuesday in the Municipal Corporation Hall when Dr. A. G. Viegas, the stalwart champion for reduction and retrenchment brought a resolution to do away with the payment. A heated discussion ensued and several members made a vigorous attack on the present system of payment of the fees to members who canvassed house to house to get votes to the committees in order to earn their fees. The Committee in the end approved of the motion by a large majority.

RETIRING LAND MANAGER GRANTED LEAVE.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Bombay Improvent Trust, once again the question of leave to Mr. M. S. Bharucha, Land Manager, prior to his retirement cropped up. The Improvements Trust Committee recommended to grant six months' extension of service to Mr. Bharucha prior to his retirement from the Trust services.

On the motion of Sir V. A. Dabholker, the recommendation was agreed to.

MEMBERS' ATTENDANCE FEE.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved that the Board are strongly of opinion that the fees paid to the members of the Improvements Committee of the Board for their attendance at the meetings thereof should be done away with and that the president do request Goernment to amend the Act accordingly.

Dr. Viegas said that at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, a mofussil member expressed his surprise that the members of the Improvements Committee were paid fees to attend its meetings and said in the district municipalities members never accepted fees for doing committee work. He (Dr. Viegas) was sure every one present at the meeting would be ashamed by that observation.

Dr. A. G. Merchant seconded the proposition.

Mr. P. J. Murzban said some years ago he had brought a notice of motion to do away with the fees paid to the members of the Standing Committee. He was now a member of the Standing Committee and he was prepared to give up his fees if it was decided to do so.

IN DEFENCE OF PAYMENT.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia justified the payment as members of the Parliament were paid their fees.

A voice:—This is a poor country.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia continuing said the payment of fees would at least obviate the nuisance which they had to put up with undeserving candidates who canvassed for votes. He thought, however, that by doing away with the fees only deserving men would come forward to serve the city.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved an amendment to postpone consideration of the question until they had experience of the amendment of the Act doing away with the payment of fees to the members of the sub-committee.

As the amendment was not seconded it fell through.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar supported the motion and said it was a shame and disgrace for the city that their members should take Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 to attend committee meetings.

Dr. M. C. Javle considered that the payment of fees brought about a quorum without which he said no business would be transacted. He narrated his experience of the Schools Committee where meetings were to be postponed for want of quorum and said as far as he knew only Dr. Blaney and Dadabhoy Nowrojee did not take the fees. He was also informed that Mr. L. R. Tairsee gave away his fees in charity. He supported the system of payment of fees because members had to sacrifice some time for attending the meeting and also that it ensured presence of the members.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar supported he do civic duty without any fees if that was the sense of the house. He wondered why the up country members of the Legislative Council travelled third class after taking fees for the first class if they had sense of duty to the country.

A CONSIDERATION FOR PHILOSOPHERS.

Mr. H. P. Mody did not agree that the stern sense of duty only animated the members to do civic duty and said the Standing Committee was well attended because the members were paid their fees. It was for idealists and philosophers to consider whether payment of fees operated on the members but personally he thought that payment of fees weighed a great deal to ensure attendance at the Committee Meetings.

The motion was put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

The meeting then adjourned till 6th April.

INTERESTING SCULPTURES.

FINDS FROM WELL IN GUJERAT.

15TH CENTURY SPECIMENS ON VIEW IN BOMBAY.

The Archaeological Section of this Museum has been further enriched by recent addition of some interesting sculptures from Tyabpur, near Kapadvonj, Khaira District. On receiving information that a large number of sculptures was discovered in a well near Tyabpor, the Curator of the Archaeological Section was deputed to visit the site and to select suitable specimens for this Museum. Twenty selected sculptures have been brought, and arranged in the south east verandah of the Museum, where they will remain till the end of this month.

In its present position the group affords a collective view of all the sculptures. Sculptures are seldom found in Gujarat proper and a majority of the sculptures in the section are from the Southern Presidency. These new sculptures are, therefore, very important for a comparative study of the style and workmanship of the architesture. Some of the dieties have their names inscribed on the pedastal and from the paleographical point of view they can be placed as early as the 15th century A.D.

DETAILS OF SPECIMENS.

Vishnu seated on Garuda (No. 1), Chandesh and Chandica (No. 2), Elephant headed god Ganesha with his vehicle the mouse in front (No. 5), panel with Ganesha and nine Sakta goddesses (No. 6), Gaja Laxmi (No. 7), and Shiva and Parvati seated on the bull (No. 10) may mentioned as masterpieces of the Gujarat architecture of that period.

It would be in the interest of the public to pay a visit to the Museum to see these sculpture while they are kept in a group. Early next month the group will be distributed and the sculptures placed in various positions in galleries according to scientific arrangements.

SERIOUS MENACE TO BANDRA.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL AT LAND'S END.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Mar. 22.

The miseries and sufferings of our unfortunate brethren demand from us a contribution towards ameliorating their condition. Bombay—the Urbs Prima in Indis—has gloriously responded of late to that duty by the institution of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. Nobleminded citizens too have never flinched from generously supporting Hospitals and Nursing Homes. But even here, things may be over done. The zeal of a philanthopist may get beyond reasonable bounds and prove detrimental to innocent beings. Bandra, the Brighton of care—worn citizens of Bombay, seems to be on the threshold of being converted into a refuge of foul and infectious disease through the over generous heart of a wealthy citizen.

However, before this dreadful scheme can fructify the citizens of Bandra, will hold a protest meeting at Land's End on Saturday the 26th inst. at 6-15 p.m. Dr. D. A. D'Monte will preside, and several prominent persons address the public. A memorial will be submitted to H. E. the Governor on behalf of the public of Bandra, stating inter alia, that the spot for the proposed hospital has been fixed near the Land's End—the resort and promonade of the residents every evening. Thus this place with the advent of the hospital will be deserted and consequently deprive the public of its park. The Band Stand, the grand foreshore, the ancient and interesting relic of Portugese times, the famous rocks of Land's End will henceforth be a thing of the past. For who would dare to frequent an infections place? Further the Hospital will be situated in close proximity to the Parsi Convalescent Home, the Khoja Sanatorium, the Bhabha Sanatorium and Mount Mary's Girls Convent. Thus the lives and safety of people who come out there for a change will run the risk of contracting another disease. What with the recent strides of Bandra, in Town Planning Schemes, Development and Drainage Projects, the establishment of that Hospital would be a most ridiculous appendix to the achievements of the City Fathers. The memorial further urges that the spot itself is hardly suitable or favourable for the progress or improvement of such patients and suggests that some isolated spot in the suburbs be chosen.

The citizens of Bandra should, to a man, be present on that evening to record their protest against a scheme that will be a contamination and infection of the Brighton of Bombay.

Sydney.—Major General Sir Granville Ryrie has been appointed High Commissioner for Australia in London in succession to Sir Joseph Cook who is retiring.—Reuter.

Wellington.—Duke and Duchess of York have left for Australia.—Reuter.

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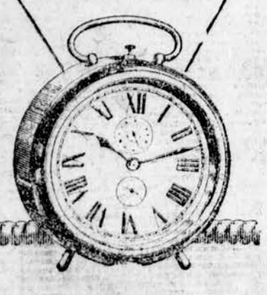

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